

ILLUSTRATED TIMES

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THE HANGO MASSACRE.

WE have at last had a fair specimen of Russian chivalry. That Empire has never gone through the phase known as chivalric, which has been experienced in all the European countries, and which was the offspring of the union of the Scandinavian heroism with the graceful piety of Christianity. But now that it is aspiring to govern the world, it has resolved to show that its early stages of civilisation are to be distinguished by a chivalry of its own. It has invited mankind to look on and admire. Mankind looking on, observes a degree of savagery and treachery, the fairest parallel to which is in the murder of Captain Cook by the Polynesian islanders. After some consideration of the precedents—after weighing the claims of the Newgate Calendar—we have decided on giving the Hango affair the preference in infamy to all recorded transactions. The Cook murder, indeed, —since Cook's designs were philanthropic,—had pretensions in its way. But the Polynesians were in a very rude stage. They had never seen a French cook nor heard an Italian singer; whereas, the officer directing the Hango murders was what the Russians call a cultivated man; for he had learned to swear in English, and he was superior to the Polynesians in the fact that he wore breeches. Led by such gentlemen as this, the Russians may safely brag, that they have excelled—and are likely to excel—Otaheite. The Southern, indeed, have since repented, and now revere Cook's memory; but we wager that in this respect likewise, the Northern savages will beat them. We expect no repentance from the Hango man, and his successors, and we are sure that his triumph is now being

celebrated by an extra issue of dog-biscuit to his subordinates, accompanied with a generous profusion of train-oil.

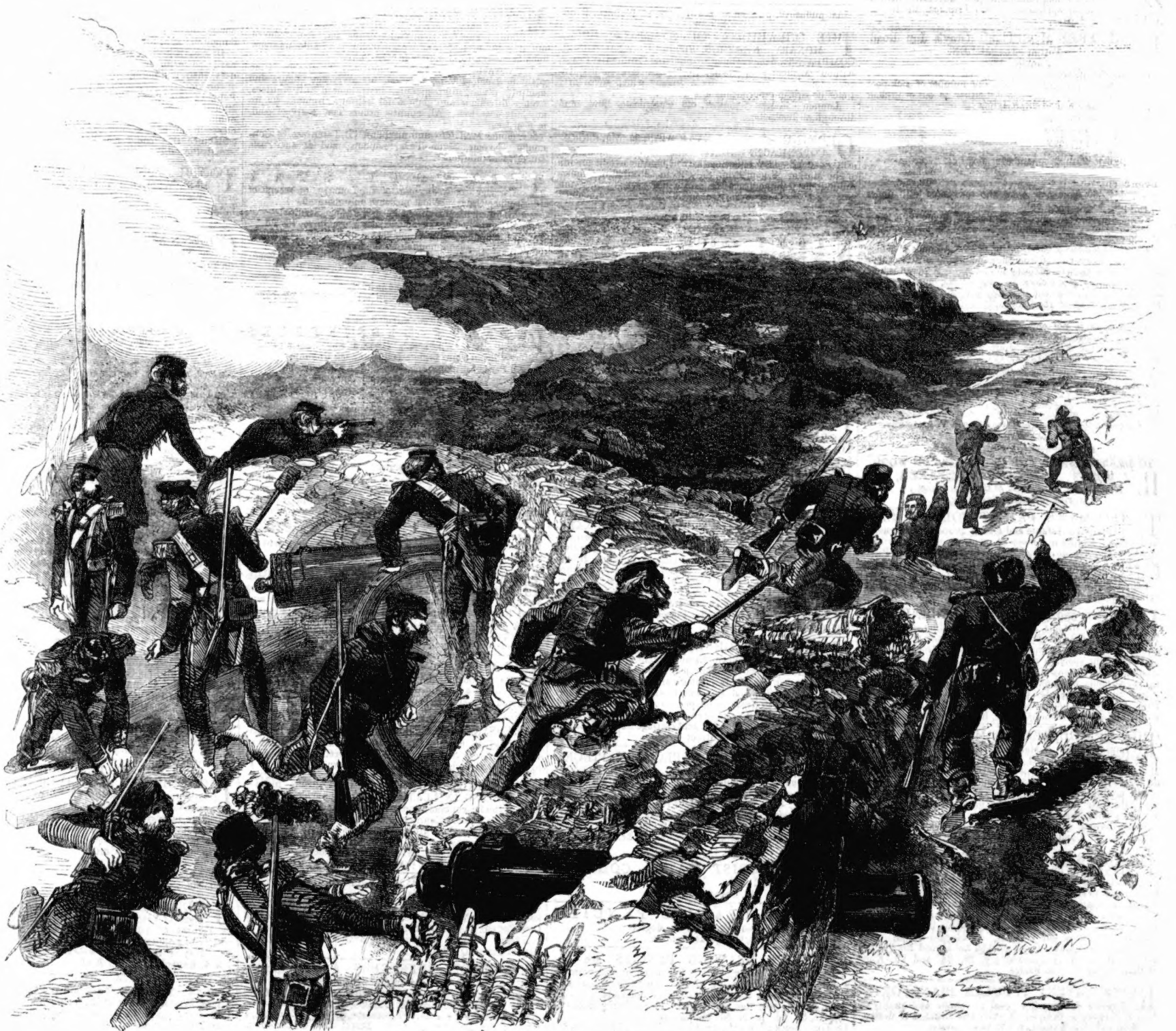
Nothing is wanting to make the Hango massacre complete. We have—1st, Treachery; 2nd, Perfidy; 3rd, Murder; 4th, Cowardice. Having planned the murder of unarmed men, a battalion is brought to accomplish it, for fear of any possible risk. The butchers wait till the boat touches the shore before showing themselves. Just when the white flag is waved—the firing begins. Indeed, the waving of the flag seems to have been the signal. The sacred symbol of peace, which every other country respects—next after the holy cross—the Russian considers in a different light. To him its appearance indicates that it is time to fire. When his honour and humanity are relied on, he knows he can murder without risk. All, then, goes well for his propensities; his faith is broken and his hide safe, and he is ripe for great national achievements.

That little boat of H.M.S. *Cossack* was in all possible respects a sacred object. Its mission was to land prisoners; and it contained, in addition to a surgeon, three poor fellows who had no more to do with warlike proceedings than Lord Raglan's cook with the conduct of the siege of Sebastopol—stewards going to buy milk and vegetables for the officers of the vessel! It cannot be pretended that it looked threatening; it was a small boat, which had no gun in it, and a white flag (an object that can be seen for miles) waved from the bow. It must have been visible for a long time before it even drew near the shore, which time—amply sufficient to let its true character be seen—must have been spent in preparing its destruction. All things

combine, in fact, to make the case infamous beyond all infamy. That the officer, too, should be of the class of Russian gentlemen, indicates fatally the state of that country's culture and civilisation. Her court and nobles must offer what reparation they can, or forego all pretensions to rank among the gentlemen of Europe. What nobles, to presume to threaten the allied power of the countrymen of Bayard and Sidney.

We are told that a squadron has been detached to the scene of massacre; and some steps must be taken to chastise the perpetrators. Dundas has as yet shown no more energy in the Baltic, than his namesake did in the Euxine: but perhaps this has roused him. His gunboats must not always dawdle under the shadow of his line-of-battle ships. Our men are not always to be murdered in cold blood. We hope to hear of some activity, Admiral Dundas! The mass of Russians are evidently dead to everything but the chastisement of fire and steel; and though the court may possibly feel shame at the exposure which is now covering their country's name with infamy, we fear that they will not be honest enough to resort to that prompt hanging of the officer who ordered the massacre, which, we can assure them, would much benefit the morale of their army.

It seems strange to talk of there being any "consolation" to be got out of a deed so terrible as this slaughter of our poor countrymen. But we think we may venture to say that it shows the despair with which the Russians receive the news of our progress in the South. They are stung with wrath and shame at the notion that we are advancing to a conclusive victory. They are afraid to ven-



A DESERTER FROM THE ENGLISH LINES BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

ture out of their ports in the Baltic, to dare the perils of a sea-fight. And, exasperated by the consciousness of inferiority, they have gratified the coward's thirst for blood without danger—by a breach of the laws of God, the principles of morals, the laws of nations, the laws of honour, and the common generous sentiments of mankind!

DESERTION FROM THE BRITISH ARMY.

A VERY fair index to the moral tone of an army may be found in the statistics of desertion from its ranks. In this respect—that is, in fidelity to their cause and standard—the superiority of our troops and their allies over the enemy is as vast as in the exercise of every other chivalrous and Christian virtues, permitted, and in some cases evoked, by the terrible necessities of war. The contrast is, indeed, gratifying. Throughout the present campaign, the arrival of deserters in large numbers, from the walls of Sebastopol—where quarters are supposed to be snug and provisions unlimited—has been a matter of almost every day occurrence; whilst from the French and English camps, suffering physical privations (whose tendency is to make men selfish and reckless of anything beyond the comforts of the moment), almost unparalleled, and irritated by neglect and mismanagement that might well palliate acts of rebellion, or, at least, indifference, cases of desertion have been so rare that, when one does occur, we investigate it with all the interest excited by an exceptional phenomenon.

On the 2nd of this month, a soldier, named Price, belonging to the 97th Regiment, deserted to the enemy. It was about 10 o'clock in the morning. He was stationed on the left of the advanced work of the right attack, in the new zig-zag approach. Some of his comrades were near him, sleeping after the fatigues of the past night's watch. Others were intent on observing the movements of an adventurous Russian gentleman, who was taking a quiet morning ride by himself, between the Malakhoff and Mamelon hills. Several shots were fired at him, from the right of the advanced works; but the intrepid cavalier was either an escaped patient from the Sebastopol Deaf Asylum, or a hero of very different metal to his countrymen whose noble exploits in Hango Bay have recently earned them so enviable a reputation. At all events, he paid no attention to the salute fired in honour of his appearance. The interest excited by the horseman's manoeuvres afforded Price the opportunity of escaping. He slipped over the parapet unnoticed, ran towards the Russian rifle-pit, and was just seen as he was on the point of climbing into it. Three or four shots were immediately fired, but the aim was too hurried, and they missed their mark. Another volley was sent in the same direction; too late, however, for by dint of his own exertion, and the help of some of the Russian riflemen in dragging him over, he was safe within the shelter of the parapet, into which the bullets penetrated with no effect beyond scattering a few little clouds of dust. Shortly afterwards the enemy testified their joy at the acquisition they had made, by holding aloft the red shell-jacket, which they must have taken off the deserter as soon as he was safe within the pit, and also by waving some caps and handkerchiefs in the air. The man had succeeded in carrying his Minié with him; and the "malice prepense" of his treacherous proceeding was sufficiently manifested by a shower of shot and shell that came whizzing over the heads of the relief as it went down at night to the trenches. He had evidently indicated, to the best of his knowledge, the point where his comrades could be fired on with advantage. Fortunately, the shots were pitched too far; and the enemy may be said to have gained nothing but an additional scoundrel to their ranks.

A glance at Price's past history will put an end to any surprise excited by his unparalleled conduct. He had been sixteen years in his regiment, but had forfeited all claim to pension by a previous desertion, for which he had been tried by court-martial. He is described as a man of drunken habits and generally bad character. He had been flogged frequently for various offences. The desertion may, therefore, be considered as the reckless act of an abandoned desperado, lost to all self-respect, hope, or moral responsibility; and the 97th regiment should be congratulated on the loss of so dissipated a member.

Before entering the 97th regiment, Price had served in the Spanish Legion. His life, certainly not destined to be of long duration should he fall into the hands of his former companions, has been an eventful one. It would be curious to speculate on his condition and feelings, in the new phase of it, on which he has so disgracefully entered. What will be the end of it, supposing he should escape the disagreeable penalties we have hinted at? Surely not an agreeable one any way! and yet it is hard to tell. He has cast his lot with a people in whom no moral code, but cowardice and treachery, rank as cardinal virtues. Who knows but that his peculiar natural gifts may win him the way to distinction, and that we may yet tremble at the name of Marshal Priceoff or Prince Pricovitch?

ROYAL LITERARY FUND.

A MEETING of this Society was held at Willis's Rooms on Saturday, for the purpose of taking into consideration the report of the special committee appointed to consider the question of a new charter. The report of this special committee amounted to no less a matter than the foundation of an institution, upon a large and comprehensive scale, to be called "The Literary Institution of Great Britain," into which the present smaller Literary Fund should be merged. After Mr. C. Dickens had presented the report recommending this change, Mr. Monckton Milnes moved an amendment, negating the proposals contained in it. This amendment was carried by a large majority. The meeting was attended by many distinguished literary men.

THE FREE PRESS MOVEMENT.

AMONG the various results of the abolition of the Newspaper Stamp, we have the announcement of a new metropolitan journal, of "full size," to appear each morning, and for which the public are only required to give the sum of twopenny. In the provinces immense changes are in progress. Newspaper proprietors in Manchester, Liverpool, and Glasgow, have "taken the bull by the horns," and made their announcements without delay or reserve. In Manchester, one of the greatest of provincial papers, the "Manchester Guardian," will cease to appear in its bulky bi-weekly form and at its former price of 4d. per copy, and will become a daily paper, size of the "Times," at the price of 2d. per copy. Its rival in the same city, the "Manchester Examiner," is to come out on Saturdays, size of the "Times" and Supplement, at the price of 3d., while it will come out also daily, size of the "Globe," for 1d. Birmingham has already its Daily Newspaper, at the favourite price of 2d. In Liverpool, the "Mercury" continues to be a bi-weekly paper, but it reduces its price to 2d., though one of its impressions is double the size of the "Times." The "Liverpool Journal," another prominent paper of Lancashire, publishes on Saturday an enormous paper for 3d., and daily a paper, size of the "Globe," for 1d. Already, in Liverpool, there was a daily paper, the "Northern Daily Times," which reduces its price from 3d. to 2d. In Glasgow, an existing daily paper takes the same course; but there are no less than four penny daily papers to be published in Edinburgh. The "Scotsman" advertises a sheet every morning at 1d., besides continuing as a bi-weekly organ of its party. The "Caledonian Mercury" is announced to issue daily at 1½d. The "Courier" promises something—it is not yet known what. The "Edinburgh Guardian" (a paper which, two years ago, told the world that it would equal the "Spectator," "Examiner," and "Leader" of London), is to be discontinued, but re-appears as a "Daily Express" at 1d. Then, in Glasgow, in addition to the existing daily paper, a "Daily News" is attempted, at a low price, and a "Morning Bulletin" is to be sold at 1d., while a "Glasgow Times" looms in the distance as a daily paper. Of press doings in other large provincial towns, nothing very authentic is known; but it is obvious that what can be done in Manchester can—and probably will—be done in other important towns. In Dublin we find that the historical "Freeman" is to come out daily at 1d., while Irish weekly papers announce large reductions,—the "Nation," for instance, reducing its price from 6d. to 4d.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

On Sunday, the 17th inst., the Emperor was indisposed. He was bed at least once that morning. Some people say twice. He was in bed, and suffered from very violent cholera. An uneasy feeling in the head was spoken of. The Empress, it is said, passed the whole of the night by his bedside. His Majesty was bled by Dr. Conneau, after a consultation. On Monday the Emperor had recovered from his indisposition, and he went that night with the Empress and the King of Portugal, to the "Ambigu Comique."

The Carlist officers, whose arrest was mentioned as having taken place a few days ago, were said, on Saturday last, to be on their way to England. Some of them desired to be sent to Belgium, but the French authorities declined complying with their request.

Within the last few days an artificial aviary has been uncovered in the Paris Palais de l'Industrie. Under an immense glass globe is a tree whose branches are covered with stuffed birds of brilliant plumage. On turning a key, a spring at the foot of the tree begins to run, the birds skip from branch to branch, and chirp and sing in the most agreeable manner. Their little beaks and breasts are in constant agitation, as in life, and not a few who have heard them declare that the notes are preferable to those of the living birds at the aviary of Tattersall, which is close at hand.

The Lord Mayor of London has been unanimously elected honorary member of the "Cercle de la Librairie" of Paris.

SPAIN.

THE Carlist movement in Navarre may be considered at an end, the insurgents, to the number of 56, including several chiefs, having fled into France and given themselves up to the authorities.

The "Corona de Arragon" gives some rather interesting details concerning the capture of the unfortunate Corrales. It appears that he entered Agramunt at dusk, and when passing along the bridge asked a person he met how far it was to Artesa. The person happened to be captain of a company of Nationals then at Agramunt. He informed the Commandant of the Militia of the circumstance, which led to Corrales' arrest. In the hope of saving the life of his eldest son, it is said he has made important revelations.

RUSSIA.

By an order of the day published in the St. Petersburg journals, the Emperor of Russia, after a second minute inspection of the fortifications of Cronstadt, has declared himself perfectly contented with the defences of the place, and especially mentions the new lunettes, the batteries of Lysynoss, the "tongue of land" of Cronstadt, and Fort Paul, which he considers impregnable.

General Beyovder, lately commander of the first division of the Guards at Revel, will proceed immediately to Poland to assume the command of the second army corps.

The Holy Synod (the highest ecclesiastical collective authority) has just petitioned the Emperor to turn a more favourable ear to the negotiations for peace. It is not yet known what answer the Czar has returned, but the fact is significant.

The recent speech of Earl Grey in the House of Lords created a favourable sensation among the Russians, and is allowed to circulate both in the original and in translations in the newspapers of this city.

From the reports of General Wrangel, with reference to the loss of Yenikale and Kertch, it appears that the Russians were completely taken by surprise. The Emperor was furious the first day, and has been sulky ever since. It is generally expected that Wrangel will be removed from his command.

The Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolajewitch, brother of the Emperor, is appointed to the command of the corps of engineers in Poland, and has left St. Petersburg for Warsaw, where he will take up his headquarters.

It is now settled that the Russian land forces are to be divided into three armies, to be called respectively the army of the north (head-quarters St. Petersburg), the army of the south (now operating in the Crimea), and the army of the centre (head-quarters Warsaw).

The militia in the government of Charkow and adjacent provinces musters already 200,000 men.

The Grand Duke Constantine appears to find the duties of the naval department too arduous for him, and at his request the Emperor has appointed a minister of marine in the person of Vice-Admiral Wrangel.

TOLERATION OF THE PRESENT EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—It is an old custom in Russia that after a new Czar has mounted the throne, he should visit and inspect the archives of the empire, inform himself carefully of the usages of his predecessors, and either ratify, or modify, or repeal them. On April 15, the present Emperor went through this ceremony. He is understood on this occasion to have met with an ukase of his father's, dating as far back as 1841, to the effect that, in consideration of the good feeling shown by the Poles, and their complete affection for the throne of Russia, they should in future enjoy equal rights with other nationalities in the empire, and be admitted to share in the advantages of the Imperial goodwill, with the exception, however, of the Jews. The young Emperor is stated to have looked very grave at this exception, and to have said,—"Such an exceptional state shall not exist any longer in Russia. This matter shall be altered; I desire that everybody in the whole great empire of Russia shall have equal rights and equal duties."

The following Imperial Manifesto has been promulgated at St. Petersburg:—"We, Alexander the Second, by the Grace of God, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, King of Poland, &c.

"Ever since we mounted the hereditary throne of the rulers of Russia, our attention has been unremittingly directed to all that can contribute to the preservation and consolidation of the tranquillity and prosperity of the empire entrusted to us by Divine Providence; and we have considered it to be one of our most sacred duties to the best of our power to take measures that may be resorted to in extraordinary cases. Our lives are all in God's hand, as our dearly beloved never-to-be-forgotten father said in his manifesto of January 28, 1828. Bearing this in mind, and in consideration of our successor the Czarowitch, and of the Grand Duke Nicolai Alexandrowitch being under age, it has seemed good to us, in conformity with the fundamental laws of the empire, and with the approbation and blessing of our dearest mother the Empress Alexandra Feodorowna, to ordain and to make known to all men:—

"1. That in case of our decease previous to our dearly beloved son and successor's having attained the full age required by law for the majority of an Emperor, we have (until he shall have attained that full age) nominated our dearly-beloved brother, the Grand Duke Constantine Nicolajewitch, Regent of the Empire and of the territories indivisible from it, the Kingdom of Poland, and the Grand Duchy of Finland.

"2. That, in case it should please God after our decease also to call to Himself our first-born son, before he has attained his majority, and consequently, in conformity to the law regulating the succession to the throne of Russia, our next son mounts it, the Grand Duke Constantine Nicolajewitch shall remain Regent of the Empire until this our next son comes of age.

"3. That, in all the contingencies indicated in the foregoing paragraphs 1 and 2, the guardianship both of our first-born son and of all our other children until their coming of age shall in its full power and extent be vested in our dearest consort, the Empress Maria Alexandrowna.

"Whilst we, in thus early settling and promulgating these rules, remove every doubt as to our will and our intentions with reference to the government of the Empire during the minority of the heirs to our throne, we desire at the very commencement of our reign to give our beloved faithful subjects a new proof of our reverential respect for the laws of our common fatherland. And may they then always and by all be observed as sacredly, and may the prosperity, power, and happiness of the empire entrusted to us by God, ever consolidate themselves more and more on this firm basis.

"Given at Zarskoje-Sselo, May 21, (O. S.), in the year after the birth of Christ, 1855, and in the first of our reigns. "ALEXANDER."

AUSTRIA.

At Vienna, the heat has become excessive. During the last few days the temperature has been gradually rising. There has been a complete lull since the "famous Conference" has been closed, and the Austrian Foreign Office has indited and forwarded the "final protocol," together with a circular despatch to all the Governments of the Germanic Confederation. The Emperor having left the capital on a tour of inspection to the army in the north, and the young and lovely Empress being on the point of visiting her royal parents at Possenhofen, whither a brilliant and numerous suite will accompany her Imperial Majesty, all court ceremonies have been put a stop to for many weeks to come. Even table-talk, and ordinary club or coffee-house gossipings, are at a desperately low ebb.

The "Brussels Independence" has intelligence from Vienna that the reduction in the Austrian army will be of 140,000, and not of 100,000 men, as originally announced. The regiments in Styria have already returned a large number of men to civil duties on long but revocable leave. The furloughs are to commence in the third and fourth army corps, stationed in Galicia, in the first week in July. No furloughs are to be granted to the cavalry or artillery.

GERMANY.

By a late act of the Assembly of the Burgerschaft of Hamburg, the proposal for a new and Liberal Constitution, the result of the achievements of 1848, is rejected. The Assembly is said to have completely changed the views it entertained on the subject five years ago, when it accepted the constitution then offered it by a division of 347 to 149 votes. It now throws overboard a much more liberal one, by 391 to 229 votes.

On the 16th inst. an acceleration of the mails from Hamburg to Paris and London came into operation, and a saving of no less than twenty hours has been thereby effected. Incredible as it may seem, we are informed on good authority, that the daily mail from England to Hamburg arrived at Cologne at four o'clock next day, and remained quietly in that city for four hours before being sent on. This enabled the proprietors of the "Cologne Gazette" to receive their news, translate and print them, and send on their journal by the same train.

Letters from Frankfurt of the 14th state that in the sitting of the Germanic Diet of that day, M. Glinka presented the Russian despatch calling on Germany to maintain a strict neutrality, or as one communication states, "to maintain the attitude hitherto observed by Germany." The Diet ordered the despatch to be recorded and receipt acknowledged to the Russian agent.

The Germanic Diet has rejected the proposal from Prussia for the suppression of gaming, carried on in most of the German watering-places.

POLAND.

THE Council of Administration of the Kingdom of Poland has again published the names of a fresh batch of Poles proscribed and their property confiscated to the use of the state. They are accused of having taken part in the troubles of 1848, and left Poland to assist the Hungarians, and help to organise the democratic clubs.

SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, June 12.—The great national party loudly demands the restoration of Finland to Sweden, with a guarantee of its incorporation with the kingdom on the part of the Western Powers.

During the last few days the hopes of the war party have been greatly raised by the announcement that the King has resolved to go to Christiania in the course of next month, for the purpose, it is added, of convoking an extraordinary Storthing. But nothing is known for certain of this. Much will probably depend on the success of the mission to Vienna of Baron Man.

ITALY.

THE King of Portugal and his brother, the Duke of Oporto, who were to leave Paris on Wednesday next, were expected in Turin on Friday or Saturday. There is not at present any resident Portuguese Minister at this Court, but perhaps the Count da Ponte, the Minister of Portugal who resides at Rome, but who is accredited to the other Italian States, would come to receive his Sovereign.

The Pope has been slightly unwell, but not seriously. Many rich families are leaving Rome, fancying the state of affairs extremely precarious, and in the Romagna and the Marshes misery increases, and brigandage and assassination render life and property insecure.

SARDINIA.

A DECREE of the King of Sardinia has indicated the religious orders of men and women which are to be suppressed. The number is considerable; 334 monasteries will disappear; they contain a population of 5,598 persons. Among these monasteries, 289 were inhabited by 4,125 monks, and 45 by 1,473 nuns. In the orders still preserved there remain 863 monks, and 1,699 nuns. According to the economy of the law, monks and nuns who belong to the orders suppressed, will continue to live each in common, and each of them during life will receive a pension of 500f.

AMERICA.

THE news from America this week inform us that two hundred and ten delegates were said to be in Philadelphia for the purpose of attending the Know-nothing Convention, which was to assemble on the 5th. After the first day the session was to be held with open doors.

Later intelligence informs us that the Know-nothings were losing ground; they had gained the municipal election at Washington by only a small majority, but lost at Norwich, where they were strong before.

At Portland a serious riot had occurred, in consequence of Neil Don, the mayor of the city, having been charged with purchasing liquor to resell. The military were called out, and were received by the crowd with groans and hisses. Mayor Don ordered the infantry to fire, which order Captain Green refused to obey, saying that the circumstances did not call for such severe measures. The Rifle Guards soon after approached, when, the mob having burst open the doors of the liquor-room, a section of the company, by order of the mayor, fired; one person was killed and six or seven severely wounded. A public meeting of the citizens had been held, and a committee appointed to investigate the cause and particulars of the riot.

The cholera is said to be raging at New Orleans.

PIRACY IN THE CHINA SEAS.—According to the Rear-Admiral commanding the French squadron in the China Seas, piracy is being carried on very actively on the coast, and he states it as necessary that every merchant vessel should have at least two guns and some muskets on board, to defend itself.

THE ODESSA FORTIFICATIONS.—General Annenkoff II., Comptroller of the Empire, has recently arrived at Odessa to be present at the consecration of the four coast batteries established at the quarantine port, the docks, the mountain Schewachon, and on the property of the Countess de Langeron.

THE RUSSIAN PRISONERS at Lewes having conducted themselves properly since the recent disturbance, visitors are again permitted to see them, and purchase their toys, for the manufacture of which their knives have been returned to them.

THE PRESENT BONAPARTE FAMILY.—Nearly all the branches of the Bonaparte family will in a short time assemble in Paris round the Emperor Napoleon III. Last year, it will be remembered, the son of Prince Jerome, by his first marriage with Miss Paterson, of Baltimore, together with her own son, came to Paris on the invitation of the Emperor. The father returned to America to fetch a younger son, and is expected in Paris to take up his residence there. He bears the most striking resemblance to Prince Jerome. The eldest son of this M. Paterson Bonaparte, a fine, handsome young man of 25, who had been in the American army, was made an officer by the Emperor, and sent to the Crimea, where he has evinced great talent and admirable courage whilst serving under one of the best French generals, to whom he is orderly officer. These two gentlemen have been admitted as princes of the civil family. During the last few days all the children of the Prince of Canino have arrived in Paris, and taken up their residence in an hotel purchased and fitted up for them by order of the Emperor. This

branch of the Lucien family is composed of four brothers, the Princes Charles, Louis Lucien, Pierre, and Antoine Bonaparte. The first-named has three sons. The eldest, Prince Joseph, formerly called Prince de Musignano, who is 30 years of age, had never quitted his mother the Princess Zénaide, daughter of King Joseph, and who died six months ago at Rome; the second has entered the Church, and has obtained from the Pope the title of Cameriere and Monsignor; and the third, fifteen years of age, a youth of great promise, is understood to be a great favourite with the Emperor. It is said that he will be educated in Paris, pass his examinations, and be placed at Saint-Cyr, to afterwards represent the military part of the Napoleonic family.

SPANISH BRIGANDS AND THEIR FRIENDS THE RUSSIANS.—The Madrid mail was attacked the other day by a Carlist band between Briviesca and Burgos, and all the letters opened and destroyed, and the vehicle itself burnt. M. Bignon, the bearer of despatches to the French Government from the Ambassador of France at Madrid, was amongst the passengers, and on his declaring who he was, and appealing to the assailants to respect the law of nations, and spare the ambassador's letters, received a violent blow in the face from one of the party, and had a pistol presented at him by another. It was with difficulty that the leader of the band succeeded in saving M. Bignon's life. One of the insurgents, on hearing M. Bignon assert his quality of a Frenchman, said:—"The French are in no favour with us, for France is making war on Russia, and the Russians are our friends, our supporters."

NEW AUSTRIAN NOTE.

THE following is the text of the New Austrian note. It is addressed by Count de Buol to Count d'Estherazy, and dated Vienna, 31st ult. :—
 "The despatch of Baron de Manteuffel, a copy of which is annexed, was written before the receipt of our confidential note of the 24th of this month. We have, by the latter, made known to the Cabinet of the King the nature and extent of our propositions relative to the third guarantee. Since then, Prussia has been able to judge of the ensemble of the political state of affairs, and we think we cannot better reply to the note which has been since addressed to us, than by expressing a sincere wish that the consequence of this examination may be that complete understanding between the two German Powers which we have constantly called for. Conformably to our desire, Prussia abstained from following up the offer made by Russia in a badly defined form to the members of the Germanic confederation to hold to the resolutions adopted in the Conferences of Vienna on the two points of guarantee, on condition that Germany should observe a strict neutrality. Austria, in reserving to herself not to examine the value of that proposition to Germany, until she had compared it with the complete communications which she would be able to make to her co-federates, only obeyed the dictates of a feeling which we hoped to find in an allied Power, and which we admit with pleasure to have been shared by all the German States. If, on our side, we have promised to declare frankly and with confidence to our confederates our opinion as to what is called for by the interests of Europe and Germany, we have not at all wished to refuse their right of freely judging of the state of affairs; we, on the contrary, wished to appeal to the judgment, and did not think that the tenour of our circular of the 17th could give rise to a false interpretation. It is precisely because Germany remains within the limits of the treaty of April and of its additional articles, that its position cannot, in our opinion, be considered either rigorously neutral or as a transition to a strict neutrality, which it is wished to impose on it, so long as the bases of the peace shall not be secured, and that the Turkish territory shall call for the protection of our arms. Have we any right to say that a proposition, which is addressed to all the members of the Confederation, but which the Diet could not accept without putting itself in opposition to the attitude assumed by the first federal Power, is an attack on the unity of Germany? We can no more imagine the Confederation without Austria than without Prussia. We can conceive, that in the present conjuncture, Russia, in avoiding to address herself to Austria, should wish to influence the resolutions of other members of the Confederation; but if we had been permitted to previously advise the court of St. Petersburg, we should have regarded it as a duty, and not exclusively for our own interest, but as a German Power, to have dissuaded that proceeding. We appreciate the sentiments of which the Cabinet of Berlin has given us proof in refusing to consent to the Diet discussing the conduct it should pursue on the incomplete basis of a proposition made by a third Power. But at the same time, the Diet ought, we feel assured, to be convinced that the position, not only of Austria but of the whole of Germany, was opposed to the discussion in its assembly of the declarations of Russia. The confidential communication which we have made to M. de Manteuffel will doubtless strengthen Prussia in her resolution not to act with our co-federates, except in accord with us; as to you, you will be happy to see that events are taking such a turn that for the future we shall not have to act with reserve towards Prussia in pending negotiations. Your Excellency will please to give a copy of this despatch to M. de Manteuffel.—Accept, &c., "Buol."

RECRUITING.

WHEN the Emperor of Russia wants soldiers, he has nothing to do but to sign an ukase, and in less than a month the desired number of men are herded together, penned up in the imperial barracks, ruddled with the imperial blue ochre regimentals, and ready to be slaughtered for the imperial ambition. The Czar manages such matters as easily as Baron Rothschild, when he writes a cheque for twenty pounds. The order is certain of being honoured; the only difficulty being, as to how his Majesty would like to receive the amount, whether in youths in their golden prime, or men in their silvery old age.

Since the commencement of the present war, Poland has contributed more than a hundred thousand young men to take the places of the victims destroyed in the shambles of Sebastopol. Alexander the Second of Russia is aware of the impossibility of managing a conquered race, so he has determined on another and most effectual method of obtaining perfect submission—he sends off to the Crimea the young men of the land, and allows the bullets of the Allies to rid him of the existence of all those whose force of limb and hot blood might give success to future rebellions. Orders have lately been given for a general levy of every Pole capable of bearing arms. As there are no youths left, it has been decreed—1. That all the exceptions which have been hitherto admitted are now annulled. 2. That in the towns and villages the men shall be taken to the age of thirty-seven. 3. That the commissions of recruitment are authorised to take even only sons, if it should be found necessary to do so, to complete the number of men demanded.

In a few years the population of Poland will consist of women, children, and old men too weak to carry arms, and too depressed to think of any other delivery from tyranny than by the grave.

This is the way in which recruiting for the army is carried on in Russia:—A village is surrounded by troops. The night-time is chosen, because then all the inhabitants are known to be in their homes. The officer in command has been furnished with a list, containing the name, sex, and age of each villager. Every house is visited, and the condemned conscripts dragged from their beds, and at once sent off to the rear. It is useless for the poor wretches to conceal themselves in cellars or garrets: if the son is not forthcoming, the mother is tortured to reveal the hiding-place of her child. Bayonets are thrust into straw heaps and dark places, until the shriek of agony betrays the crouching victim.

Imagine the fearful scenes at sunrise in such a village. The cattle remain in the stable, for there is no one to drive them into the field; the plough lies useless under the shed, for weeds to cover and birds to roost upon. The hands that guided it will henceforth grasp nothing but the musket. Through the mournful silence is heard the despairing moan of the aged mother, mumbling for the son, the support of her old days, who, with his hands bound behind him, is being forced at the bayonet's point to leave her to starve and die. Then comes the fearful scream of the wife, calling upon the husband to return and provide food for his children; whilst he, poor wretch!—bound hand and foot, and thrown into a cart—is planning impossible escapes, and swearing vengeance that can never be executed.

Now, in England, we manage these military matters in a more gentlemanly and pleasant manner. We coax our young heroes into the path of glory, instead of driving them like so many cattle to market. If that gallant and deserving officer, Sergeant Gunbleton, is hunting after recruits, what does he do? He issues a placard, stating that he is in want of 500 spirited young men, who are to apply to him personally at the bar of the Marquis of Granby. He has this placard posted up outside the War-office, and on lamp posts and dead walls. All the spirited young men in the parish quickly collect round the print, and taking down the address, at once rush off to the rendezvous. The gallant sergeant catches his men as servant maids do black-beetles—with beer. When the spirited young men arrive at the public-house, they find the brave Gunbleton surrounded by bright pewter tankards, ready to drink with them and shake them by the hand in the most friendly manner.

How safe and pleasant a profession does that of arms appear to the youth when standing at the bar of the Marquis of Granby! There the only chance of death is from the temporary suspension of vital energy, caused by total intoxication; the only visible engine of destruction is the one used for drawing the beer from the cellar. As the men drink they grow bold, and listen with delight to Sergeant Gunbleton's stories of plunder and glory, and "when he was at Waterloo." Before many pots of porter have been emptied, the spirited young men have taken the shilling, had streamers stuck in their hats and caps, and given in their names as willing to serve their Queen and country.

When the news arrives, of a victory such as that of the Alma, there is no difficulty in obtaining recruits. The youths out of employ become fired with ambition, and rush in a body to demand the bounty money. Then you see those long lines of ragged and dirty-looking men, hurrying through the streets, with Sergeant Gunbleton at their head; they never stop, unless it is to storm a gin-palace or attack a cook-shop. These terrible men of war are chiefly carters, out of work; young shop-boys, without a character; cobblers, who have pawned their tools; or railway navvies, who are "on the spree." Their various costumes generally consist of leather aprons and shirt sleeves; smock-frocks and lace-up boots; seedy black coats and no visible linen.

Of late the largest number of recruits have been obtained from the militia regiments. This system of obtaining volunteers for the line has almost put an end to the occupations of such men as Sergeant Gunbleton. The militia is called the nursery of the army. There the sucking heroes are first taught "to feel their legs," and initiated into the art of walking properly. The corporal is the nurse who has to see that the boys are properly washed and dressed; who takes them out walking, teaches them their lessons, and makes them mind what is said to them.

We must confess that this militia movement has done a great deal of good, despite all that the most determined peace-society members could advance against it. There is many a poor working man, whom the hard winter would have driven either into the workhouse or the county gaol, if the militia regiments had not been open to him. When a poor fellow finds his coat dropping off, tattered by tatter—scratched from his back, like wool from a sheep, by rubbing on against the thorns of want; when, despite the sweets of liberty, he grows tired of living on orange-peel picked out of the gutter; when pump-water commences to pall on the palate, then he begins to think of what he shall do next—rob or "go soldiering"; and generally he prefers the billet to the prison. Then comes the change. As he stands under the measuring-stick, having his regimental height taken, it is as if a tailor was waiting upon him to take his dimensions for a suit of new clothes. The rags are picked off—like paper from butter—and a warm coat takes their place. The bones begin to feel warm. A clean shirt sits like satin on the skin; soap and water do their work; and, as the body begins to breathe again, it takes in with the air a little personal pride and dignity. It is like painting up an old shed, or furnishing a garret.

To purge him of his former self-disrespect, money is put into the recruit's pocket. He washes away his past misery with beer, cleanses the inner man in that mental wash-tub of the poor—the pewter-pot. "Meat begins to tell upon him," as they themselves say. "He grows proud, and picks his teeth like a nobleman." Ah! what a blessing is that same meat and drink. Of what avail are all the moral doctrines in the world without a full stomach to lay them on to? As well sow grain on paving stones. But mix up your morality with food, butter your crust of virtue, and then give it to the starving creature, and down it goes, and sinks into the mind, and nourishes and strengthens it.

When once a man has enlisted into the militia, he is forced to become a better being. We must remember that freedom not only means the unrestricted use of limb, but also that of mind. The vagrant who has indulged his privilege of tramping all England, also knows the slang dictionary and robber's code by heart. Catch Private Bobbins of the militia using bad language or "borrowing" stray property without permission. Sergeant Gunbleton would be down upon him, sharp and quick as a postman's knock, and Bobbins would be taught to "choose his words" and act honestly, by a three days' confinement in that preparatory school for young militiamen—the black hole.

We were living at Hampstead—that quiet and improving suburb, so celebrated for its pure air and impure water, its furze bushes and tea parties—when the enlistment of the Royal East Middlesex Militia was being carried on with the utmost energy. On a sudden Hampstead became full of soldiers—choking, saturated with them. The yellow roads were dotted with uniforms as thickly as a corn-field with poppies, and the heath was speckled with red coats like a huge scarlet geranium in full bloom. Go where you would, you met soldiers; they were as numerous as crickets at a baker's oven, worms in a damp ditch, or sparrows at a pea-sowing. They were in tobacconists' shops, stuffing tufts of damp weed into little rusty iron boxes; they were outside all the public-houses, looking as thirsty as sheep dogs, and ready to sell their front teeth for "half-a-pint of beer"; they were at the stable yards, chewing bits of straw, and flicking the horses as they passed; they were on drying grounds, hanging up wet linen, or carrying home boots, or they were holding horses, beating carpets, pulling trucks; in fact, they were everywhere doing everything and nothing, from throwing stones at a dog to tossing a pie-man or nursing a baby.

Anybody can imagine the extraordinary sensation this military display must have made in such a quiet place as Hampstead, whose inhabitants are better acquainted with the flavour of ginger beer and curds and whey, than with war and the rearing of warriors. The penny donkey ride is the nearest approach they know of to a "brilliant charge of cavalry." There the clang of arms is exchanged for the "whiz" of the elm stick playing gallops on the donkey's loins. They know of no forced marches, excepting those to catch the last omnibus; and if any firing ever takes place, it is only at a target, for nuts.

The Imperial attempts to seize upon Turkey shook Hampstead to its very centre—wherever that centre may be. No sooner had the Militia Bill passed than the inhabitants were seized with an uncontrollable desire to wear red cloth. The cobbler flung down the half-soled Blucher, and hastened to seize the bounty money; the washerwoman's eldest boy left the "week's wash" to be got home as best it could, and that very day had a satisfactory interview with Sergeant Gunbleton. The tea-garden-keeper left his uncleaned cups and saucers, the pot-boy forsook his pots, the donkey-driver laid aside his stick, and all took up the terrible musket and wore cross-belts.

Many of these gallant militia-men have since confessed that at the time of entering the service, they did so—to use their own words—"as a game." The act then guaranteed that only three months' drill in the year would be required. Whether they have since had any cause to regret their liberty, especially as "the game" has become so very serious, we cannot say; but the men appeared contented with their fate, and the only cups they seem to have drained to the dregs were decidedly not those of misery, but of the "Salutation," a large tavern near the muster-ground.

When the weather was fine, the regiment used to meet for drill on the lower heath. The officers seemed to treat their men as linendrapers do their goods, for they put the best ones in front to be looked at. The advanced ranks appeared to have thoroughly learnt the mechanism of their business. They handled their guns "as if they felt them," and executed all the commands smartly with a click. They threw out their legs neatly as a trotting horse. But behind, far behind, as though they were kept out of sight for

shame's sake, there were the country louts, the unbroken-in specimens of the raw material. These youths walked as cart horses do, as though their big feet were too heavy to be lifted on a sudden. It was like moving old oak furniture, to put them through their steps. No wonder every ten of them required a corporal or sergeant to themselves. The poor tutor shouted and screamed until he was hoarse and husky as if he had swallowed a thistle. If he said, "Left leg forwards," out darted the right ones as surely as a house-dog rushes out at a beggar-boy, and with almost as much noise, for the militia high-low grated along the ground like a wheel with the drag on.

A short distance off, the band used to practise their life and drum music. All the boys and girls in the parish were there, watching with much minuteness the long pouting lips of the fife-players, and following the fingers bobbing in and out of the holes, like mice. How they drank in the music—cocoa-nut milk was not sweeter to them. The performer on the big drum was an especial favourite, from the vehemence with which he flourished his sticks and threw his arms about in the air, as though he was drowning in the flowing melody of the instrument.

There were, however, several individuals present, who, so far from taking any interest in the scene, looked on rather with disgust and contempt. Two red cows, driven away from their pastures by the intruding soldiers, stood quiet and resigned as two red Indian chieftains gazing on their lost hunting grounds. When the troops depart, these animals return to their former possessions, and sniff at the earth until the dust flies, as if in hatred and loathing. They were accompanied by a flesh-coloured sow with black patches on her ribs and back, looking like blotting-paper stained with ink-spots. She, too, seemed by her gruntings to be opposed to the military enthusiasm of the day.

All those who wished to enlist into the regiment had to present themselves at the militia-stores—a dirty-looking, dilapidated cottage, with a verandah in front, as though in its old age the two parlour windows had grown weak-sighted, and wore a green shade. We entered these stores accompanied by a young gentleman, who was desirous of following the career of arms, and who said he was eighteen, though fourteen seemed more like the truth. The chamber where the measuring took place was once the drawing-room; but where the sofas had been stood regimental chests, and drums instead of chairs were ranged against the wall. There was the big drum, the head of the sheepskin family, with a coat-of-arms covering his naked sides, painted after the style of a Punch-and-Judy-show proscenium; and there were nine or ten smaller drums, brown young gentlemen, with red edges. One or two of them had been stowed away in their bed-tick bags, as though they were dead beaten with the day's drill, and had turned in for the night.

The measuring machine was against the wall, and a handsman was officiating as height-taker. Our young friend having slipped off his boots and displayed a pair of socks in deep mourning, jumped into the place, stretching out his neck, like a cock about to fight, in the hope of making himself taller. They were then taking at that establishment lads of eighteen, if they were not less than 5 feet 4 inches in stature, and bore evidences of growing.

This boy being of a thirsty nature, was good enough, in consideration of instantaneous refreshment, to favour us with a few details as to the cause of his enlistment. It was the old story of having nothing to do and being hungry (and of course thirsty), and wishing to be well clothed. He had been in the orange and nut line; but that fruit was getting dear, and not being a capitalist, he was unable to meet the times. Occasionally he made more than a shilling hawking his fruit; but, as he observed, "it was mortal hard work, and made a lad's legs feel soft with the tiring."

Another and remarkably seedy youth, who had been in the cobbling line, and whose trousers shone with grease like waterproof cloth, told us he had that day "joined," because he had been out of work for a "month or more, and was tired of wanting victuals, than which nothing could be worse."

The recruits were, when received, billeted at the public-houses in and about Hampstead. They were placed on full pay and allowed to find their own rations. This arrangement gave much satisfaction; for this reason,—it appears that a militiaman can exist upon a very small allowance of food, but that drink, in large quantities, is positively necessary to the animal. By being his own provider, the recruit could eat as little as he chose, and drink as much as he could.

Altogether it may be written down that recruiting for the militia did its good. Hundreds of young fellows who were only fit for idling about, merely making a human litter in the streets, have been picked up and stowed away tidily and honourably in a safe place. Of course the country has to pay largely for the arrangement; but then we must deduct from the sum total the amount that has been saved to the workhouse and the prison. An omnibus driver remarked to us that "as long as he had lived in Hampstead, and that wasn't one year, nor ten, but higher twenty, he had never seen so many great coats about, as he did last winter. It was as if everybody, excepting 'bus drivers, had come into a fortune."

The seven young men represented in the drawing by M. Eustache Lorrain are supposed to have succeeded in drawing the lowest numbers in the lottery of the conscription, which at once enables them to shoulder the musket of glory, and to carry one of those knapsacks each of which is supposed to contain the materials of a marshal's baton. The privilege in question is not, however, so highly valued as some might imagine. It is honour, like that of death in the field of battle, "more often found than sought," and one from which the most ardent Frenchman who ever gazed ecstatically upon the column of the Place Vendôme would gladly be exempted. In the great military lottery the blanks alone are prizes, while the numbers which give their holders the right to wear the shako, the blue coat, the red trousers, and the spinach-coloured epaulettes, are designated emphatically as "mauvais numéros." The drawing of one of these "bad numbers" is to a rich man a piece of ill luck; to a poor man it is an simply a catastrophe, as is sufficiently indicated in the popular expression, "tomber au sort."

The rich man of course purchases a substitute, for if anxious to serve in the army he would enter it as an officer, after duly qualifying himself in one of the military schools, and would never submit to the slight indignity and very great inconvenience of serving in the ranks.

The poor man, if he can procure a substitute at all, has frequently to deprive his sister of her intended portion, or his parents of the small capital which enabled them to cultivate a farm or conduct a shop.

The man without resources makes the best he can of the matter; sticks the fatal number in the front of his cap to show how proud he is to have drawn a *mauvais numéro*—as the others stick their successful numbers in the same conspicuous places, in order to show how delighted they are to have drawn *de bons numéros*; and then gets drunk from despair—as the others get drunk from excess of happiness.

We have spoken of the young conscripts as men, because, although for the most part they are only 18 years of age, the fact of their having been selected to perform the dangerous operation of "bleeding for their country," fully entitles them, in our opinion, to the virile epithet. At the age of 18 every young man who is not specially exempted from serving, either from bodily infirmity, or from being the only son, or the eldest son of a widow, or from having a brother already in the ranks, must present himself at the *Hôtel de Ville* or *Mairie* of the town, or *arrondissement* to which he belongs, and run the risk of being chosen as one of the defenders of his native land.

As we have already said, the numbers drawn are unlucky in proportion as they are low, so that if a 100 young men are about to draw, and only 10 of them are required, those who obtain numbers less than 11 already feel the bullet in their hearts, while number 100 has no more chance of coming into contact with a bayonet than the present member for Manchester. In the case which we have just supposed, it must not be imagined that all the numbers above 10 necessarily carry good luck with them. Number 1 may succeed in establishing some special right to exemption from service; number 2 may fortunately be without the tooth deemed essential for the proper treatment of the cartridge; number 5 may rejoice in a stiffness of the trigger-finger; number 8 may be so flat-footed as to be incapable of long marches; number 10 so diminutive, that the enemy would have no chance of hitting him, in which case it would evidently be unfair to give him a chance of hitting the enemy. On summoning numbers 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, the inspecting officers and surgeons may, perhaps, discover that

one of them is deaf, in which case he will not do even for the artillery; that another is in a consumption, so that the village doctor can dispose of him even more quickly than the Russian cannon; and that the lungs of a third are not altogether stethoscope-proof. Enter numbers 16, 17, and 18, and so on, until 10 sound men, capable, not only of dying for their country, but also of living for it, can be found. *Egros fortuna juvat*, and health, which is generally declared to be the first of blessings, is often looked upon by the young conscript as a curse.

Of course it is a very fine thing to die for one's country. Alexandre Dumas says, it is "*le sort le plus beau, le plus digne d'envie*," and Horace says it is "*dulce et decorum*." We have given the opinions of two poets—in two very distant ages born—one belonging to the ancient classical, the other to the modern romantic school; and what Horace lauds, and Dumas recommends, cannot of course be wrong. At the same time, it may be disagreeable, and those persons who choose to think so, may remember that one of our authorities only distinguished himself in battle by running away, and that the other never served in any army except the noble army of grocers known as the national guard. Above all, it must be disagreeable when a youth has a home which he loves quite as much as his country, and a mistress whom he loves a great deal more. This separation from everything that is dear to him is the source of all the grief which the conscript experiences, and the state of mind so vividly suggested by Rossini's admirable music in the celebrated duet between *Arnold* and *William Tell*, when the former is represented hesitating between Switzerland and his betrothed, must often have been experienced in all its dramatic intensity by the young conscript who has just drawn a "bad number," and who knows that his mistress is outside the *Mairie*, trembling for the result. As the French have a greater talent, both for making love and making war, than any other nation, we should think the struggle in the heart of a French conscript could be proved to be greater than that which would take place in the bosom of the conscript of any other nation. This, however, is a proposition in moral mathematics to which we call attention without pretending to demonstrate it.

When once the separation has taken place, the sooner the conscript forgets his Marie the better. If he expects to find her after six years' absence ready to "*bénir ses exploits*," he will, in all probability, be mistaken; and to be mistaken in a case of this kind, is to be broken-hearted. Besides, a soldier in love is no soldier at all. It can never be pleasant to receive a mortal wound; but what anguish if the reception of the bayonet or bullet is accompanied by the reflection that there really was something to live for! Marie, too, who used to think him perfection, will be obliged, at last, to admit, that at all events, like Orlando's horse, he has one fault—that of being dead.

HELIGOLAND.

THE FOREIGN LEGION.

TWENTY-EIGHT miles from the mouth of the Elbe, a rocky island, with precipitous cliffs, a mile and a quarter in length, and half a mile in breadth,

at the widest, with a few sand-banks and rocks rising, dreary and desolate, out of the North Sea, constitute that small dependency of Great Britain, known as Heligoland. The name signifies, in German, "sacred land;" and the place is said to have been, in by-gone ages, the residence of the chief of the North Frieslanders, and the seat of worship of a Saxon deity, rejoicing in the name of Phoseta. The island was anciently a French

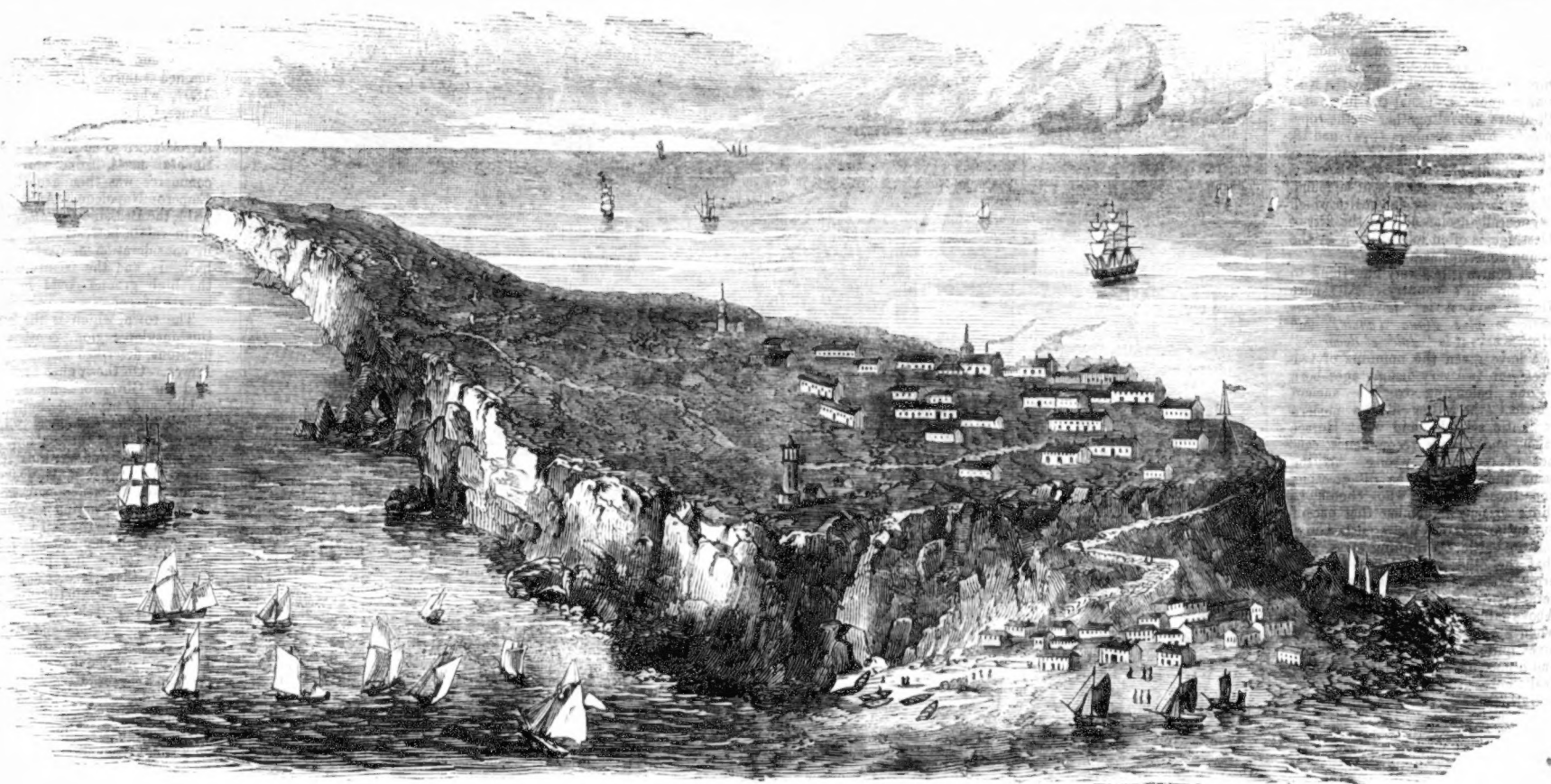
conversation respecting the enlistment at Heligoland, which they were venturesome enough to hold over their pipes and ale. Moreover, at Cologne, a man, who was so simple and indiscreet as to open an enlistment office, was, by the local authorities, forthwith committed to prison; and in Prussia, five others have been arrested and threatened with severe punishment for enrolling volunteers. Recently, also, a boat bound for

considerable territorial extent, but has been reduced by progressive diminution, to its present limits. In 1714, it was annexed by Denmark, and remained subject to that Power till 1807, when, in our war with the Danes, it was taken by a small squadron, and converted into a depot for merchandise to be smuggled into continental ports, from which English commerce was then excluded by the Emperor Napoleon. At the peace of 1814, the British Government thought fit to retain possession of the island, in consideration of its two excellent harbours, and the facility with which the high ground could be defended in case of war.

The town, which is the capital of this insular region, consists of two divisions, described as the Upper and Lower. On the higher part, are situated the Governor's house, with the public and principal buildings—all edifices of an extremely unpretending character. On the low grounds are the hotel and the huts of fishermen. The inhabitants, who number about two thousand, subsist chiefly by fishing and acting as pilots; the women cultivate the soil for the small quantity of barley and oats produced; and they tend a few hundred sheep, for which there is just sufficient pasturage on the elevated ground. There is scarcely a tree or shrub of any kind on the island; and turf, wood and vegetables are brought from Hamburg and Cuxhaven in exchange for fish. The town cannot boast of any regular shops; but, during the bathing season, when there is an influx of strangers, places of business on a small scale are opened by enterprising traders from Hamburg. The baths, in fact, have been the life and soul of the place for the last few years, and an attraction to numerous persons in search of health. But Heligoland is now to see another sight. The island is to be metamorphosed into a military depot for such a period as the war with Russia may continue. The officers of Engineers have been engaged in selecting a favourable spot for the erection of a battery with guns of heavy calibre for the protection of the roadstead; and the place acquires additional interest from being chosen as a suitable receptacle for volunteers into the Foreign Legion. For this purpose, it is conveniently near Hamburg, from which, in fine weather, it can be reached by steamer in eight hours, though at times, and during heavy gales, the coast is almost inaccessible. Barracks have been erected, and a barrack-master appointed; and a steamer belonging to the English Government cruises about to protect all volunteers against the jealousy of the officials of those neutral cities, who so much dread the possibility of offending the Czar by seeming to aid or encourage his terrible foes. Indeed, so serious is the apprehension which prevails on this point among the German Powers, that lately, at a rural fair, in the little village of Eppendorf, two men were taken into custody on suspicion of their being recruiting agents; though the sole justification for such a proceeding was a



"WHO'LL SERVE THE QUEEN?"—(DRAWN BY PHILZ.)



BIRDEYE VIEW OF THE ISLAND OF HELIGOLAND.

Heligoland with fourteen recruits on board, was pursued by the police, captured before reaching its destination, and taken back. It is said that the Senate of Hamburg is about to represent to the Diet, that the English Government, by placing a vessel in the Elbe, off Hamburg, causes the neutrality of that city to be violated in a manner not contemplated by the law of nations. It appears that the local authorities cannot prevent the people in the town from visiting foreign vessels lying off in the river; and that when on board the steamer, they declare themselves under the British flag, enter into contracts contrary to the laws of Hamburg, and, when sufficiently numerous, drop down to Heligoland. The Diet is therefore re-

quested to beg the English Government to desist from measures which cause the citizens of Hamburg to infringe its laws. Notwithstanding these and other obstacles to enlistment, there is no reason to be dissatisfied with the progress made in obtaining recruits for the Foreign Legion. Three vessels have arrived at Heligoland from England, bringing the expected ready-made materials for the second encampment of huts for the German Legion, as well as 200 casks of salt beef, as many of pork, and a great quantity of blankets, uniforms, cooking utensils, and other articles for the comfort and use of the men. More vessels are expected to arrive in the course of the ensuing week. The officers of the

Legion as yet wear the uniforms of their former corps, among which those of the late Schleswig-Holstein army are the most numerous. Those who have already taken service in its ranks, are all active, robust, and healthy young men, represented as possessing every qualification requisite in the formation of good and efficient soldiers. Many of the martial adventurers being of good family, and rich enough to pay their own expenses, have declined to receive the bounty money, and joined the force as volunteers, aspiring to cut, with their swords, a way to fame and fortune; and hoping, ere long, to receive commissions as the reward of duties fairly and faithfully performed.



CIRCASSIAN CHIEFS AND RUSSIAN OFFICERS.—(FROM A SKETCH BY PRINCE GAGARIN.)

THE CAUCASUS.

THE evacuation of Anapa, and the prospect of active operations on the Circassian coast, bring us into intimate relations with a formidable element in the great Anti-Russian alliance, hitherto separated from the central scene of action. We allude to the brave warriors of the Caucasus—whose obstinate defence of their rights and independence against Russian aggression affords no mean parallel to the struggles of those early Britons, who, driven to their mountain strongholds, managed to preserve, against Roman, Saxon, and Norman, a nationality that (as a powerful arm of the greater nationality into which it has been merged by the gradual process of civilization) is felt in Europe to this day. Let us hope that the followers of Schumyl will be as successful as those of Llewellyn and Glendower. There is the more reason for this, that they will not be unaided in their struggles.

The scene of our engraving is Sioukh, a Circassian village on the heights of Avary, a portion of the Caucasian chain, of which the Russians have obtained possession. The district is situated in the heart of North Daghestan, and presents, in the highest degree, all the aspects of grandeur and desolation for which that gloomy chaos is remarkable. Snow-capp'd mountains, rising almost perpendicularly; dark fissures, in whose fathomless depths the innumerable branches of the three Koissos boil and murmur! Not a forest—not a copse, is to be seen. A few meagre bushes, straggling about the iron rocks, alone promise a scanty supply of fuel for the almost endless winter. There are no rich table-lands on the heights—no fertile plains in the valleys. In their place we find a few scraps of corn-land, suspended over the abysses—artificial terraces, hewn out of the precipices, and covered with soil brought from a great distance, and with incredible labour. The struggle of man with nature is endless and terrible!

Such is the mysterious solitude of Avary—scarcely known to the world—and which, in the course of chronicled ages, has only received three memorable visits. The first was from Tamerlane, to whom Daghestan bowed as its conqueror. Secondly, Nadir Shah appeared; but only to suffer defeat and ignominy. Finally, the Russians, in 1837, occupied Konuzah, the capital of the district. A fourth occupation, wholly differing in motive—principally from any of the former, may be confidently looked forward to ere long.

In Avary, are the head-quarters of the celebrated Russian army of the Caucasus, whose efforts have made the wilderness in some degree accessible by the construction of roads and bridges, and fortifying the passage of the Koissos at Lirani—the key to the Valley of Blokane and to Avary. Sioukh (the scene of our illustration) is a perfect specimen of an Avarian village. Its walls are of rough, uncemented stone. All the dwellings are constructed on warlike and defensive principles. The houses have flat roofs, covered with beaten clay and rendered air-tight, little differing, in fact, from the habitations of most Mahometan countries.

The principal importance of Sioukh is derived from its convenience as a military resting-place. The Russian troops are accustomed to stop there on their way to and fro; and the "billet" principle is no doubt put into practice most efficiently. A party of Russian officers regaling themselves under a heavy fire of criticism from the dignified natives (in whom familiarity does not appear to have effaced contempt for their unwelcome visitors) is the subject our artist has chosen for illustration.

As a comment upon the scene, we may translate the words of a writer in the Russian interest:—

"These brave mountaineers have a fault in common with all primitive people—that of an insatiable curiosity. A group of officers refreshing themselves, is always surrounded by a circle of indiscreet spectators, and in this bizarre crowd it is the Europeans who play the part of Gijbbways. They are examined, scrutinised, touched, and the most insignificant canteen utensil provokes the noisiest commentary. This inevitable audience to one's meals finally becomes an intense bore."

The same writer* further remarks, *apropos* of Circassian curiosity:—

"I remember an officer who was taken prisoner by the Abadsecks. He was supplied regularly enough with the tea and sugar sent him by his friends. But he could not take a cup of the precious liquid without first offering a taste each to an innumerable circle of curious visitors, by whom his repast was infested. At a moderate calculation, no more than a hundredth part of his provision reached his lips: the rest going to gratify the palates of the natives, who appreciate the Chinese deception vastly when they can get it. Finally he decided on requesting that no further delicacy should be transmitted to him."

Let us hope that a more extended opportunity of taking tea at the Russian expense, will be speedily afforded to our brave allies of the Caucasus.

The War.

THE SUCCESSFUL ATTACKS ON THE MAMELON AND THE QUARRY.

IMMENSE SLAUGHTER ON BOTH SIDES.

THE ADVANCE OF THE FRENCH.

ON the afternoon of June 7th, the French divisions marched to the attack of the Mamelon. The Second Division with General Carnot at the front led the way. About 6 or 7 hundred yards from the entrance to the Karabelnaia ravine, the regiments were halted, and shortly afterwards General Bosquet arrived with his staff, and addressed a few words to each regiment in turn. The General was greeted with loud cheers in reply. The order to move forward was then given. A battalion of the Algerian troops led the way, marching in columns of sub-divisions. They left behind their white turbans, and wore only the scarlet fez; their blue open jackets, and blue vests, with yellow embroidery, their trousers in ample folds, of the same colour, contracted only at the waist and in the leg, where the yellow leather greaves and white gaiters covered them; their bare necks, their light elastic tread, all presented a perfect picture of manly ease and activity. Their swiftness, and in many instances, jet black countenances, beamed with excitement and delight; they gave vent to their feelings in exclamations, which only those versed in African warfare are familiar with, and seemed with difficulty to restrain themselves to the measured tread of the march. They were followed by 3 battalions of the 50th regiment of the Line. The 3rd regiment of Zouaves came after, powerful, active, sunburnt Europeans, in their Eastern costume and agile movement seeming the twin brothers of the Algerians who had preceded them. The Chasseurs à Pied, who followed, with their generally small but well proportioned frames, formed a striking contrast with the robust bearded Zouaves before them, but seemed admirably adapted in size, and in their more closely fitting dark blue costume, to the service for which they are particularly trained and organised. Three battalions of the 6th, and afterwards 3 battalions of the 7th regiments of the Line succeeded. Altogether about 12,000 men went by in this division.

ENGLISH CHEERS.

Groups of men belonging to the two Brigades of the British Light Division, some fully equipped, some half dressed, for parading, previous to taking their part in the British right attack, ran and assembled on each side of the sloping hills forming the commencement of the ravine, and greeted each regiment as it passed with loud cheers. The French officers and men, joining heartily, returned the salutation. Soon after the 7th Regiment had passed, a battalion of the Imperial Guard marched forward, apparently picked men, and followed the attacking columns. The Second Division was scarcely lost to sight in the winding valley of the ravine, when the Fifth Division came in sight. This body of troops had been brought up from the plain during the night: they had quitted it at 2 A.M., and arrived at their position in the camp before Sebastopol at 7 A.M. Their move could hardly have been observed by the Russian pickets about the Teherneys. This division, under General Brunet, was arranged to form the working party, to secure the hold of the Mamelon Vert as soon as the attacking columns had taken it. It included the 4th Battalion of the Chasseurs à Pied, with the 11th, 25th, 69th, and 16th Regiments of the Line—altogether 10,000 men.

OMAR PACHA'S TROOPS.

At the same time, Omar Pacha moved with a force, apparently about 15,000 strong, of Ottomans and Egyptians, and occupied the space on which was formerly encamped the Second British Division, and the Brigade

* Count von Stackelberg.

of Guards, near the Inkermann heights. These troops had also come up during the night from the Balaklava plain. They protected the right flank against any attack from the Russian forces encamped on the North heights and Inkermann mountain, who might otherwise, with impunity, have come up by way of the Inkermann valley, and sought to annoy the troops engaged in the attack on the Russian works in front.

THE GENERALS COMMANDING IN CHIEF.

Soon after the French divisions had passed down the ravine, General Pelissier, with General Canrobert and an immense staff, amid loud cheering, rode past the front of the British troops, and, going by the right of the Victoria redoubt, took up his station in a small outwork, made for the purposes of observation, about five hundred yards in advance. From this observatory a full view could be obtained of the operations on the right of the Careening Bay ravine, as well as of those immediately in front against the Kamptsatka redoubt on the Mamelon Vert. Lord Raglan, it was understood, was to take up his position in advance of the Third Division, whence there was a good view of the Quarry in front of the Redan, the more immediate object of the British attack. This quarry cannot be seen from the look-out station near the Victoria redoubt, being concealed by a hog's back rise in the fore part of Frenchman's hill.

PREPARATIONS FOR ATTACKING THE QUARRY.

The English troops told off for the attack of the Quarry, and the Russian rifle pits and trenches in front of the works of Frenchman's Hill (the British right attack), were now in the advanced parallel and its approaches. A detachment of 100 men of the 88th Regiment, from the second brigade of the Light Division, and a like number of the 7th Fusiliers from the first brigade, together with a similar force taken from the 47th and 49th Regiments of the Second Division, were reserved for the attack. They were under the immediate command of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, of the 90th Regiment. Colonel Shirley, of the 88th Regiment, was the general in command in the trenches of the right attack on this evening. The working parties were supplied in certain proportions by nearly every regiment of the Light Division. All the troops not thus employed remained under arms in reserve.

THE SIGNAL FOR THE ATTACK.

At half-past six four incendiary rockets gave the signal for the starting of the attacking columns. At the signal of the first rocket the troops were all formed, and at the third rocket were seen on the right above Careening Bay, and along the advanced trench at the foot of the Mamelon—a living wall. The fourth rocket had no sooner taken its flight than the parapets were cleared. Forward went the lines, throwing out a cloud of skirmishers. The Russian trenches on the side of the Mamelon Vert were climbed over, trench after trench, apparently without any opposition. Then the steep sides of the hill were mounted. The French were seen in three columns, one ascending towards the west face, another towards the east face of the works, while the third moved directly up towards the face fronting the Victoria redoubt. But the whole surface of the hill was soon covered with their skirmishers. After one discharge from some of the heavy guns, the Russians got into the embrasures and upon the parapets, and fired a few shots from their rifles, without, seemingly, doing any execution; but the volleys from the skirmishers, or else the consciousness of the inability of resistance, compelled them quickly to retire. Their force was small, and they had evidently not expected an attack at such an hour, by daylight.

IMPETUOSITY OF THE FRENCH AND CONFUSION OF THE RUSSIANS.

Nothing could be finer than the "dash" with which the French troops ascended the steep slope, a natural glacis, towards the parapets. The Russians were evidently staggered. At first, the Malakhoff batteries and the Redan offered no attempt to impede the progress of the assailants. Whether the tremendous fire which was poured against them from the English batteries of both the left and right attacks restrained them, or whether they were bewildered at the nature of the assault, they scarcely fired a shot while the first columns of French mounted the hill. Presently the French were swarming into the embrasures, mounting on the parapets, and descending into the work. Shortly afterwards the Russians were observed escaping by the way leading from the redoubt toward the hill crowned by the ruins of the Malakhoff Tower and the numerous batteries around it. Here, to all appearance, occurred the grand mistake, which subsequently entailed a great loss of life among our allies. The arrangements had been made for taking and securing the large redoubt on the Mamelon Hill, but it was not intended to go further at that moment. Such, however, was the impetuosity of the troops, such the excitement of the officers and men at their first success, that they could not resist the pursuit of the Russians on the one hand, or the attempt to storm the Malakhoff itself. Between the Malakhoff and Mamelon Hills is a deep saddle-like hollow. Across this saddle, dipping down towards the right of the Malakhoff Hill, is the ordinary way of communication between the Marine suburb and Mamelon. In this direction the Russian troops took their flight, and these and their pursuers were soon lost to sight behind the ridge.

ATTACK OF THE MALAKHOFF.

The great body of the French troops now moved straight across the saddle and mounted the Malakhoff Hill. The Russians, aware of their danger, poured down a heavy fire upon the assailants from the batteries, and apparently brought field-pieces so as to take them in flank. In spite of these, the French still mounted, and at last were seen to reach the abattis work drawn around the hill. So short a distance was this from the lower tier of batteries that the Russians could no longer depress guns sufficiently to bear upon them, and standing upon the parapets they were seen to throw large stones, besides keeping up a heavy musketry fire, against the French. The French had evidently met with a difficulty they could not conquer; they were observed to be looking on all sides for an opportunity of advancing, but yet were unable to move on. Presently a sudden sense of their dangerous position seemed to seize them, and they retired back towards the Mamelon. The Russians by this time had assembled their reinforcements behind the Malakhoff works, and, as the French were moving along the dip of the saddle towards the Mamelon, these troops were seen to come up in a dense mass, pouring a heavy flanking fire against our Allies. At the same time they came within range of the guns of the works around the Malakhoff Tower (the Korniloff bastion), which, notwithstanding the shower of shell and rockets from our batteries, kept up a galling fire against the French as they retired. Some confusion ensued, the Russians followed the French into the Kamptsatka redoubt, and the latter were compelled to evacuate it.

THE FRENCH CARRY THE MAMELON.

Confidence was again resumed, when the French, who had descended the Mamelon Hill, were seen to be steadily reforming in the Russian trenches which surrounded its base. Up they went again, sending a shower of balls among the Russians, who were now in crowds covering the parapets. The redoubt was fringed with smoke and flames from the fire of the Russian rifles against the French as they mounted the hill, and the hill side was covered with the fire of the assailants. It was now a few minutes before eight o'clock, a dense bank of black clouds rested on the horizon, and the sun had just sunk behind it. The Russians made for some time a gallant resistance, but in vain; as the French mounted they were seen to waver, and just as the French reached the parapets, they leaped down and retired. Our Allies were again masters of the Mamelon Vert. In vain the shipping in the harbour, the guns from the batteries on the west side of Careening Bay, and some on the north side of the roadstead, tried to drive them away. The guards were thrown out, and the working parties speedily set to work to turn the redoubt against its late possessors.

THE REDOUBTS OF THE CAREENING BAY RAVINE CARRIED.

While this had been going on, a sharp struggle had ensued between the French and Russian troops occupying the redoubts on the east side of the Careening Bay ravine. The French had been seen to rush from their advanced approach, and from the right flank of their works, towards the foremost redoubt. In front of this were two large ambulances and a trench: one volley appeared to be fired by the riflemen in the pit, after which they hastily fell back on the redoubt. The contest at the first redoubt was speedily settled; at the second redoubt the resistance was more obstinate. Here the Russians had a deep and secure covered ap-

proach, which descended the slope of the cliff, crossed the ravine, and was connected with a like approach from the Mamelon redoubt. A complete parallel was thus formed. The enemy in the Careening Bay redoubts were evidently dismayed when they saw the Mamelon Vert fall into the hands of the French, for this principal communication by which supports could arrive to them was thus cut off, and they were not in strength sufficient without reinforcements to resist with effect the overpowering force of their antagonists. They retired therefore partly by the covered way, and partly towards the slope of the hill, as it falls upon the roadstead, and the work remained in the hands of the French. A large number of prisoners was taken in these redoubts. The number of guns, including some field-pieces, taken by the French, is stated to be twenty-four; the heavier guns were spiked.

SUCCESSFUL ATTACK OF THE QUARRY.

As soon as the Mamelon was taken by the French, the order was given by Colonel Campbell for the small force told off for attacking the Quarry to advance. One end of the Quarry, that looking eastward in a direction towards the Malakhoff Tower, was connected with three parallels which the Russians had dug in front of the most advanced works on Frenchman's Hill to prevent our further advance. The large rifle-pit which the Russians contrived to throw up after "Egerton's pit" had been taken from them, was connected with the foremost of these parallels. When the order was given for our attacking party to advance, the 88th and 7th rushed out from the right of the zigzag approach on the left of our advanced work, the men of the 47th and 49th regiments from the left of this approach. While some rushed up the hill towards the Quarry, others took possession of the enemy's rifle-pit and advanced trench. It appeared that the Russians, on seeing the attack of the French against the Mamelon, had moved along their trenches towards the right, where they became connected with the trenches or other works on the Malakhoff Hill, so that the left, that side against which our men advanced, was almost wholly deserted. A trifling opposition met with in the Quarry itself was quickly reduced, and our troops congratulated themselves on having gained an easy victory.

THE ENGLISH ADVANCE UPON THE REDAN.—FEARFUL SLAUGHTER.

Carried away by their enthusiasm, our troops advanced towards the Redan, and perhaps, had they been in force, such was the confusion and alarm of the Russians, they might have carried this important work. As it was the enemy returned with comparatively powerful reinforcements, and suddenly opened a flanking fire, which compelled our men to abandon the quarry. It was not armed as had been anticipated. A second time our men moved against this work, and took it from the enemy, who had again entered it; nor was this the last time, for still later in the evening a third contest for its possession took place, which ended as before, in our being victors, but at a severe expense. No less than 18 officers, and a large number of men, amounting to upwards of half the original attacking force, were placed *hors de combat*, including killed and wounded. Col. Campbell behaved with the most determined gallantry. He was struck no less than four times, and once so severely by a musket ball, which providentially was prevented from inflicting a more serious wound by striking the front of his sword belt, that he fainted. Nothing but the unflinching bravery of the troops could have enabled them to retain the Quarry after they had wrested it from the enemy. The ground at the back of the quarry was fortunately found to be loose and soft, so that the working party were enabled to throw up some cover in this direction without much difficulty.

KILLED AND WOUNDED OFFICERS.

Our exact loss is not known, nor will it be until after an armistice has enabled the dead outside to be collected, and communications to be made respecting prisoners. Major Edward Bayley, of the 88th Regiment, lost one hand, and received a wound in the body, which, it is feared, must speedily prove fatal. Captain Maynard, of the same regiment, received a gunshot wound in the arm, and Lieut. Kenny in the foot. Lieut. Grier is also said to be wounded, but slightly. Captain Jackson Wray, and Captain Edmund Corbett, fell gloriously in the attack. Captain Webb is missing, and, as he was known to be wounded, it is supposed he has fallen into the hands of the enemy. Several officers of the 7th Fusiliers were wounded, but none dangerously. Major Mills received a gunshot wound in the thigh. Both officers, of the name of Jones, and familiarly called Alma Jones, the other Inkermann Jones, to distinguish them from each other, were hit, but fortunately escaped with slight contusions. Major Armstrong was severely hurt by an explosion a few yards from Egerton's rifle-pit. The Russians had mined the ground here, and were gradually advancing toward the pit itself. Their working party had been heard several nights before, but as there were no fireballs used, the place of their working could not be discovered, and it was a matter of surprise the following morning that no evidence appeared anywhere of work having been done. They had, as was now proved, been excavating under ground, the mine being prolonged from within their advanced parallel. Lieut. Maclean Lawrence, of the 34th Regiment, who was wounded a few nights since, was killed. Captains John Peel and Brown Westhead, of the same regiment, and Lieut. Saunders were wounded, and Lieut. Clayton is reported to be missing. Of the Royal Engineers, Lieut. Graves Lowry, a general favourite and most active officer, was killed by a musket shot, which penetrated the back of the neck. He is said to have volunteered for duty with the storming columns whenever a general assault might take place. Lieut. Anderson, 96th Regiment, doing duty as an assistant engineer, was also wounded by a musket ball, but not dangerously. The casualties have been scattered among so many various regiments, and the statements given by those most closely engaged are so imperfect and often contradictory, that until the regular returns are collected and published, no satisfactory conclusions can be made either as to the extent or precise nature of our losses.

LOSSES OF OUR ALLIES.

The loss of the French is variously reckoned from eleven to fourteen hundred in killed and wounded. Many of their bodies are lying scattered over the Malakhoff Hill. The number of Russians lying upon the Mamelon Hill is immense; the slaughter chiefly occurred when the French, after their temporary retirement from the Mamelon redoubt, returned with renewed energy to the attack against the Russian reinforcements, and drove them back behind the Malakhoff. The Zouaves again suffered severely. The 6th regiment of the line is also said to have lost a great proportion of officers.

THE TROOPS IMPROVE THE ADVANTAGES GAINED.

By the morning of the 8th, the wall of the covered approach leading up to the redoubt on Mount Sapone, had been turned to face toward Careening Bay. The embrasures of the Mamelon redoubt had been converted into lodgements for riflemen on the sides facing the French and English frontiers, and some guns, probably field-pieces, turned toward the enemy. The covered approach from the left of the Mamelon redoubt toward the Karabelnaia ravine was reversed in its aspect, and the French troops were safely placed under its protection. A new covered approach was carried up from our advanced zigzag in the right attack to the Quarry, and on all sides the new acquisitions were made secure.

A DANCING PARTY IN THE CRIMEA.

Some days ago, a party of officers of the Russian garrison, wishing to avail themselves of a few hours' leisure, sent a band of music to a charming villa, surrounded by fine plantations, at the head of a small bay at the bottom of the harbour. From the French batteries, by the aid of a good spy-glass, we could see a party of elegantly-dressed ladies and their partners gaily dancing on the lawn before the house. The natural politeness of the French towards the fair sex, and their innate love for the amusement in which the officers and their fair friends were engaged, made them loath to disturb them. Our artillerymen, however, thought it would be just as well to remind them that a permission from the French for their *jeu de* superseded any authorisation from Count Osten-Sacken or from the Emperor Alexander himself; and in order to do so, a shell was put in a mortar and aimed with such precision that it fell just in front of the house. No other was fired, and for the remainder of the day the party enjoyed themselves to their full bent. In the evening, however, the champagne began to produce its natural effect, and the music kept up such *tapeage* that no one could

sleep. It was necessary to put an end to the disturbance, and another iron messenger was placed in a mortar, and careful aim being taken, was dropped just in the middle of the grass plot. The warning was enough, as the party fled right and left. No one was hurt; but, as they saw clearly that we would no longer be annoyed by their noise, the party broke up.

THE STATE OF SEBASTOPOL.

The official reports of the state of Sebastopol received in St. Petersburg at the beginning of this month no longer exhibit the same satisfactory picture of things as previous to the last bombardment. The south side of the town has suffered very considerably; a number of houses are piles of ruins, of others only the external walls are distinguishable; the theatre, which is endeared to the Russians by so many recollections, has ceased to exist. The northern portion of the town has by no means suffered so much, but yet there is hardly a house there the walls or roof of which have not been perforated by grenade, shell, ball, or rocket, or the window-panes and frames of which have not been destroyed by fragments of exploding shells. The inhabitants of Sebastopol have, however, by no means deserted the town; with few exceptions, they continue to occupy their houses, even though battered. In the shops and warehouses traffic is represented as being kept up with little diminution; even the hotels were not shut. The only promenade which is left the fashionable world in those parts is the new Boulevard in the neighbourhood of Kasarski's monument, from which there is a fine view, on the one side of the surrounding mountains, with the allied camp, its trenches, and its fortifications; on the other side, over the sea, with the allied fleets keeping ward and watch over the Crimea. On the northern side steamers and boats are seen all day and all night plying to and from the Catherine Harbour, laden with gabions, fascines, balls, shells, powder, and *matériel de guerre* of all sorts; while on the landing-places stores of cannon and carriages, mortars, beams, and other artillery materials are piled up.

THE EXPEDITION TO THE TCHERNAYA.

The French, Sardinian, and Turkish forces hold the Tchernaya line as before, and the Russians the heights opposite to them. The guns of the two batteries which the latter have erected on the spurs of the Inkermann ridge amuse themselves, as usual, with firing now and then a shot, when they see any one going about within range, or when horses are taken down to water. In general, during the siege it has been the habit of the Russians to fire at single men or horses whenever within range, and incredible must be the quantity of powder and shot wasted in this way. It is thought they have a part of their ammunition set aside for the purpose, somewhat as a Minister of Foreign Affairs has funds for special service. At the Tchernaya they have plenty of opportunity to spend powder, as it has become the favourite promenade.

The valley is quite beautiful, so every one who can muster a pony or a charger takes a canter down to this newly-opened region. After having been confined for so many months to the road from Balaklava to the camp, and from the camp to Kamiesch, or, as a diversion, to the Monastery of St. George, it is quite a treat to be able to extend one's rambles a little further.

In Balaklava there is as much activity as in a beehive, but existence there must be far more disagreeable than in winter. The narrow gorge, nearly closed to the air above by the high chalk cliffs on both sides, is as hot as a furnace. Add to this the evaporation of the living, the exhalations of the dead, clouds of dust, and myriads of flies, and you may form an idea of what it is. When you get out of it again you feel as if a weight was taken from your chest, and you only begin to revive when you get out towards the heights.

On the morning of June 2, Omar Pacha gave a *déjeuner* to General Canrobert in the Monastery of St. George, which, on account of its beautiful water and the stillness which even the near siege operations scarcely disturb, has become a favourite spot with the Turks.

A RECONNAISSANCE.

On June 3, General Morris, who is commanding the whole allied army on the Tchernaya, went out with a regiment of French Hussars, a regiment of Dragoons, some battalions of French and Sardinian infantry, and a squadron of Sardinian cavalry, for a reconnaissance into the valley of Baidar.

They started at two o'clock in the morning, and took the Woronzoff road. No trace of the enemy was found on the whole road. Before the village of Baidar the troops made a halt, and an officer of Dragoons, with two of his men and an interpreter, went into the village. The inhabitants were quite taken by surprise.

There was an order to arrest a Greek, of the name of Tanio Panaiotti, and to bring him back. Accordingly, the first Tartar was asked for the house of the Greek, and the latter was called out and arrested. He was asked whether he had a horse, but he answered "No," although the Tartars said the contrary. When told that if he had no horse he must walk to the camp, he pretended to be lame; but when tied with two cords between two Dragoons, and these quietly began to walk off at a rather brisk pace, his lameness suddenly disappeared, and he made very fair use of his limbs.

This man, who has been a good deal at Balaklava, is, it is said, suspected to be a Russian spy, and this is understood to be the cause of his arrest. There can be no doubt that a continual intercourse had hitherto been maintained, as bread and other articles, unmistakably of Balaklava origin, were found in Tchorougou at the time the line on the Tchernaya was taken up. There are now the strictest orders given, as well in regard to the trenches as in regard to the advanced posts, that no unauthorised person should pass them.

From Baidar the cavalry advanced towards the bridge which leads over the Tchernaya. In the way there the first sign of the enemy was discovered—some hundreds of Cossacks slowly retiring before the advancing force. A skirmish began, which lasted only a very short time, for the regiment of Dragoons was despatched to the right, and the Cossacks, afraid of being turned, made a quick retreat, losing four men. The French had a *Marechal de Logis*, of the Hussars, wounded by a spent shot in the cheek, and two horses wounded. Their trophies were one Cossack horse, a lance, and some of their long muskets. The cavalry remained for the night at the bridge.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

THE MASSACRE AT HANGO.

On the morning of the 28th May, the *Cossack* and *Esik* stood close into Hango, and observed several vessels anchored inside the numerous islands. The boats of both ships were sent away armed, in charge of Lieut. Field (*Cossack*), to bring the vessels out. On the boats getting in sight of these vessels, the latter made sail and ran on shore, and were deserted by their crews.

On the boats boarding and taking possession of them, they were found to be firmly grounded, and, as the telegraphs were at work along the coast from a very early hour, and there was every reason to believe that troops were or would soon be in the vicinity, as several persons were seen lurking about the rocks, and the men being exposed on all sides to any attack of musketry, the boats being in a narrow creek, the thickly-wooded shore and rocks affording every facility to the enemy, the vessels were set on fire and destroyed. They were two large galliots belonging to St. Petersburg (empty), a brigantine laden with wood, and two schooners, one of which, laden with grain for Ekness or Sveaborg, was brought out, and three prisoners. The ships anchored at Hango Head for the night. Early next morning a sloop was brought out from behind the ruined forts of Hango, and destroyed. Some persons were seen near the telegraph. Both vessels left and joined the Admiral at Biorke Bay.

The Admiral, after seeing the prisoners, ordered the vessels back again to land them at Hango, or where they chose, and four more Russian prisoners were received on board the *Cossack* at Nargen, and requested to be landed with them at Hango.

On the forenoon of June 5th, the *Cossack* stood close in and sent the cutter away with a flag of truce to land the prisoners. In the boat, besides, were Lieutenant L. Geneste, Dr. R. T. Easton, Mr. C. Sullivan, Masters-Assistant, and three stewards. As the boat pulled in towards the shore she was lost sight of behind the islands, the ship standing off and on under

easy sail. There being no signs of the cutter's return, about four o'clock the gig, with a flag of truce, in charge of Lieutenant Field, was sent in search. She was observed to be pulling along the coast in search of the cutter, so the ship stood close in and anchored near the ruined fort. About 8 o'clock the gig returned, having seen the cutter secured under a jetty inside several small wood boats, and several dead bodies in her. Fearing an ambush or treachery the gig did not attempt to bring the cutter out, but returned to the ship. Several persons were seen a little distance off waving to the gig to land.

About three o'clock next morning both vessels steamed in close to the telegraph station, and shortly after the cutter was observed with one man in her, apparently wounded, sculling towards the ship. A boat was sent to her assistance, and she was brought alongside, having in her a young man of colour, the only survivor. After being helped up the side, he said, "They are all killed." Afterwards, in the sick bay, he made the following statement:—

"On the cutter, with a flag of truce flying, getting alongside of the jetty or landing place, near the village of Hango, the officers and liberated prisoners jumped out, and Lieutenant Geneste held up a flag of truce to a number of Russian troops who had suddenly sprung up from the cover of houses and rocks—about 500, dressed as riflemen, and armed with muskets, swords, and bayonets—and told them what it meant, and why they landed; they replied 'that they did not care a straw for flags of truce there, and would show them how the Russians could fight,' or words to that effect. A volley was then fired at the officers and liberated prisoners, and afterwards on the boat, until all were supposed to be killed. The Russians jumped into the boat, and after throwing several dead bodies overboard, lying on the arms in the bottom of the boat, they found Henry Gliddon, A.B., who was only wounded; they took him out of the boat, and bayoneted him on the wharf; John Brown, lying beside him, and severely wounded, feigned death; he was dragged from one end of the boat to the other, but luckily not thrown overboard. They then took the arms, magazine, colours, &c., for which they will no doubt have a *Te Deum* sung. The officers were shot down, and the liberated prisoners first. Dr. Easton was the first who fell, and the Finnish captain took the flag of truce from Lieutenant Geneste, and waved it, shouting, 'A flag of truce!'—which had been previously explained to them before they fired. The Russians spoke English, and the person who led them, from his dress and appearance, seemed to be an officer. The Russians yelled and fired on the men before they could defend themselves; indeed, there was not an attempt made.

"The boat was found to be completely riddled above the water line; it was lucky she escaped without a hole through her bottom, as she would have filled. It was evident that the Russians intended to have left none to tell the tale, but it has pleased Providence to ordain it otherwise. The ships fired a few shot and rockets at the telegraph, but a fog coming on they were obliged to haul out into deeper water. There were no troops seen; the cowardly ruffians had evidently gone away. It was not thought prudent to attempt to get the remaining bodies."

Every movement of the French and British ships off Cronstadt is carefully noted down and telegraphed to the Emperor. It is said that a short time ago Admirals Dundas and Seymour had a very narrow escape of being made prisoners. They had landed on an uninhabited rock near Sveaborg to reconnoitre. This being perceived from the fortress, a steamer and a gunboat were sent out to capture them, and might have done so if they had been more cleverly manoeuvred. As it was, however, they just came too late, and the British commanders had re-embarked.

The new batteries that have lately been erected on Lysi-noss—the point of the coast on the mainland nearest to the island of Cronstadt—are said to fill up the hiatus in the line of coast defences, and are armed with guns of very heavy calibre.

INFERNAL MACHINES.

There are some interesting particulars from Dantzig of the submarine contrivances of Professor Jacobi. It appears that the *Merlin* and the *Firefly* were the subjects of this much-talked of experiment on the part of the enemy. On the 9th, these steamers having on board the French admiral and several captains of the fleet, made a reconnaissance of the fortifications on the northern side of the isle of Kothnoi Ostrof, on which Cronstadt is situated. Nothing remarkable occurred in the reconnaissance, until the vessels neared the immense obstruction by which the northerly passage to St. Petersburg is closed. They returned, and, when at a distance of about 2,500 yards from the nearest fort of the Narrows, (the southern side of the island), having again rounded the tolbeacon, two violent explosions took place directly under the bows of the *Merlin*, and the next moment another exploded under the *Firefly*. The effect was a concussion, inferior in effect, so say the seamen, to a sea striking on a ship's quarter, when losing helm-way. The *Merlin* was not noticeably damaged. The *Firefly* had, as the telegraphic despatch stated, some sheets of her copper-sheathing "curled" by the concussion. Admiral Bayne's squadron, with the gunboats, sailed on the 16th, and has, ere this, joined the fleet in the Gulf of Finland.

DANTZIG, June 15.—The *Vulture* arrived in the roads at 11 o'clock last night with the mails. She left the fleet anchored off Cronstadt, in the same position as last week.

The *Bulldog*, on her passage last week from here to the fleet with mails and despatches, broke down near Faro Sound, in consequence of some accident to her machinery. She succeeded, however, in reaching Nargen, from which place the *Lightning* took on the mails.

There has been a report circulating on 'Change of late, that it is the intention of some of the most influential and enterprising firms in Dantzig to establish a regular line of small steamers between this port and London, for the conveyance of passengers and freights, but especially wheat. To this end arrangements have already been entered into with an eminent shipbuilder in London for the purchase of a new and powerful steamer of about 400 tons; and it is also contemplated to build two other steamers of about the same size at Dantzig, to be employed on the same line.

THE MASSACRE AT HANGO.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Admiralty, June 18.

Copies of letters have been forwarded by Rear-Admiral Dundas, reporting the proceedings of her Majesty's ship *Cossack*, and the loss of officers and men at Hango.

From H. M. Steamship *Cossack*, dated Nargen Islands, June 6, 1855, Captain E. G. Fanshawe writes a letter, of which the following are the principal facts:—

The ship having arrived off Hango Island on the 5th, the boat was despatched at 11 a.m., in charge of Lieutenant Geneste, with orders to land three prisoners, and four others to whom a free passage had been granted. Finding the boat did not return, the First Lieutenant was sent about half-past 4 p.m. in the gig with a flag of truce to ascertain the cause. About half-past 8, the gig returned, having discovered the cutter hauled within a small jetty, and containing the dead bodies of two or three of her crew. While getting under way to demand that the boat should be given up, the cutter was observed to leave the shore with one man at the stern, endeavouring to scull her. The man who came out in the boat was very dangerously wounded, and left for dead in the boat. The following is the account of what he saw before he was struck down:—"On the boat reaching the jetty, Lieutenant Geneste, Mr. Easton, surgeon, Mr. Sullivan, master's assistant, and the Russian prisoners, stepped on shore, and advanced a few paces, Lieutenant Geneste carrying and waving the flag of truce. On their landing, a large party of soldiers, commanded by an officer who spoke English, appeared suddenly, and advanced in a threatening manner. The officers then pointed to the flag of truce and claimed its protection, and also endeavoured to explain the reason of their landing, but of no avail. A volley of musketry was immediately fired at them, which killed them, and also some or all of the Russian prisoners; volleys were then fired into the boat, by which all were struck down, and the assailants then rushed into the boat, and threw most of the bodies overboard, and then removed the arms and ammunition which were stowed underneath."

The following are the additional particulars elicited by subsequent inquiries:—

The boat took three quarters of an hour to reach its destination; and it was therefore open to the enemy either to have warned her off by firing with blank cartridge, or to order her off on approaching within hail. The flag of truce was first displayed when the boat was about half way from the ship to the shore. No blank guns or muskets were fired; and the officers could have no reason to suppose that it was either acknowledged or rejected by the enemy. Only one man—and he not a soldier—who ran away, was seen from the cutter before she reached the jetty. The officers and prisoners had landed before the troops were seen. They came out suddenly from behind some houses or rocks, and rushed down firing their muskets. Lieut. Geneste, who was on the wharf with the other officers, immediately waved the flag, and called out "flag of truce." The person heading the troops replied, that "they did not care about flags of truce there." The Finnish captain then took the flag, waved it, and shouted in his own language, and in English, "Flag of truce." The person who led the enemy, and who spoke English, was armed with a musket like the rest, and was probably, therefore, not a commissioned officer.

Immediately on the soldiers appearing, they commenced firing on the officers and liberated prisoners. As they approached the wharf, Mr. Easton, the surgeon, and Lieut. Geneste, fell dead. The Finnish captain also fell, and the rest indiscriminately. By this time the soldiers having approached the boat, fired into her, and the whole of the men were soon struck down. They then rushed into the boat, threw overboard several of the bodies, and finding James Gliddon wounded, but not dead, they hauled him on the wharf and bayoneted him. John Brown, the survivor, states that though wounded early, he had a perfect perception of what was going on around, and saved himself by feigning to be dead. The following morning, when he was sculling the boat out, he observed a number of men in the same dresses as those who fired upon them, coming down the Telegraph hill, who stopped several times and turned, pointing to the cutter and to the gig, which was approaching.

THE ALLIED FORCE.—A computation, originating at Vienna, places the number of the Allied armies near Sebastopol at 160,000, viz., 100,000 French, 20,000 English, 15,000 Sardinians, 25,000 Turks (exclusive of the troops at Eupatoria and in reserve at Balaklava).

ADDITION TO THE ARMY.—It is stated that a new and most useful addition is about to be made to the army in the shape of a corps of labourers, to be called the "Army Works Corps." They will have a uniform, and, besides a pickaxe, spade, &c., will carry sufficient arms to provide for sudden attack. They will be very valuable in constructing works, roads, sinking wells, &c., and in leaving the regular troops of the line available for their regular trade—fighting.

LAUNCH OF THE MARLBOROUGH, 131 GUNS.—Orders have been issued from the Admiralty, that this magnificent vessel, the largest ship of war in the world, measuring over 4,000 tons, was to be launched at Portsmouth on the 31st of July.

COLONEL BLAIR.—A monument is about to be erected in honour of Colonel Blair, the late member for Ayrshire, who fell on the bloody field of Inkermann. The monument is to be built on the hill above Straiton, in the form of a lofty obelisk of granite, which will be seen for miles around.

LADY GEORGINA CATHCART, widow of the gallant Sir George Cathcart, who fell gloriously at the head of his troops at Inkermann, has sustained a domestic bereavement by the premature death of her second daughter, Miss Alice Cathcart, who died at Southampton on Thursday last, in the bloom of womanhood.

SCHAMYL, it is said, in a communication from Constantinople, June 7, has already sent 3,000 men to join in the attack on Anapa; but these troops, it is stated, are not worth much in regular warfare.

STATE OF TRADE.—A letter in the *Constitutionnel*, dated Odessa, June 3, gives a melancholy account of the state of trade, and the ruin which the war has inflicted on all classes. Many of the Odessa merchants had ships and stores in the Sea of Azof. Carriages are always kept in readiness to carry off the public archives and money chests, as a bombardment is expected.

THE BURSTING OF A LOCK.—The opening of the Victoria Docks at Plaistow Marshes will necessarily be delayed some months, in consequence of the bursting of the principal lock, or river entrance near Bow Creek. At eight o'clock in the evening the whole of the north side of the lock quay, with its enormous iron piles and plates, forming the wall, broke outwards with a loud report, destroying nearly every part of it; and next morning the opposite lock wall was discovered to have sunk considerably, with every indication of its being thrown outwards in a similar manner to the other. The lock is, it is said, between 300 and 400 feet long, and nearly 70 feet in width. Luckily for the contractors, Messrs. Peto, the water is not yet admitted into the dock, which will enable them to remove and rebuild the lock-quay wall without loss of time.

A WHOLESOME REGULATION.—A Parisian tradesman named Leconne, got on the roof of an omnibus plying between Bercy and the Louvre; and the vehicle having gone on before he was seated, he fell to the ground and broke his leg. As drivers and conductors of omnibuses in Paris are bound by the regulations not to advance, until they shall have ascertained that persons on the roof are seated, the conductor and driver of the omnibus above alluded to, were sentenced by the Tribunal of Correctional Police, the former to twenty-four hours' imprisonment, and 16 francs fine, and the latter to 16 francs fine only.

THE POLISH CAUSE.—Mr. Boulton, of Liverpool, has received a reply from Prince Czartoryski to the address lately adopted at a public meeting held in that town. The Prince states that he is convinced "that so much real sympathy and matured concern shown now in England for the Polish cause, must end, sooner or later, in an effective interference in her behalf."

GREAT FIRE AT BERGEN.—During the night of June 1, a fire broke out at Bergen, in Norway, which destroyed upwards of 350 houses. Three of the finest districts of the town have been destroyed, and it was only by pulling down houses in different directions that the other parts of the town were saved. By the exertions of the firemen, several of whom were killed, the Bourse, the Bank, and the Royal Museum were saved.

DEATH FROM LIGHTNING.—Lately a severe thunder-storm visited Banff and Aberdeenshire, and was particularly violent about the parishes of Monquhitter and New Pitsligo. The electric fluid passed through several houses, but without causing loss of life. In one case the furniture was shattered and thrown down, and the mantelpiece broken to atoms. A servant girl and an old woman rocking a baby were in the kitchen at the time. The girl was thrown down and much frightened, but when she got up she ran to the cradle, and seizing the baby, took it to the nearest house, but could scarcely muster voice to tell what had happened. When the neighbours gathered in, they found the old woman sitting in her chair, rocking steadily the empty cradle. She had been so much stupefied by the shock that she had not observed the girl carry off the baby, nor ever missed it out of the cradle. In Pitsligo, we are sorry to say, the storm occasioned a loss of life—a poor labourer having been struck was killed instantaneously. He was observed to leave his work at two o'clock, and on his way home he took shelter at the gable of an old house in ruins, used as a drying-house in connection with a bleach-field once in operation in the village. He was carrying, and had, when found, under his arm a tin pail, which is supposed to have attracted the electric fluid.

ATROCITIES IN SPAIN.—According to the *Bayonne Journals*, a dreadful crime has just produced the greatest consternation at Barcelona. Late at night, piercing cries were heard to proceed from a large windmill, situated near the village of Monmeló. The inhabitants of the village rose in great alarm, and found the windmill surrounded by a band of armed men. Not venturing to approach near, some persons went off to alarm the gendarmerie of Antel, but before they arrived the robbers had taken their departure. When the gendarmes entered the mill, a dreadful spectacle met their eyes, namely, the dead bodies of 23 persons, that is to say, every one that occupied the mill, except the miller's son, who happened to be absent. Amongst the murdered persons was an old man of 80, and a child of 4 years of age. Everything of value was carried off. When the head of the gendarmerie sought to announce what had passed to the neighbouring town, the telegraph wire was found to be cut.



THE FRENCH CARRYING THE MAMELON.



ENGLISH RECRUITS.—(DRAWN BY PHIZ.)



FRENCH CONSCRIPTS.—(DRAWN BY EUSTACHE LORSAY.)

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE NEWSPAPER STAMP BILL.

The Royal assent was given by commission to the above Bill and several other Bills. After a discussion as to the most eligible site for the proposed new public offices, the order of the day was read for the reconstitution of the

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP BILL.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY introduced a clause reserving to the bishops and clergy of the Church of England the full ecclesiastical authority which they now possess. The Earl of DERBY then moved that the Bill be referred to a select committee, on the ground that the measure had been hurried through the Commons, and that sufficient time had not been allowed to consider so important an alteration in the law. He had no wish to continue restrictions on religious liberty, or to throw difficulties in the way of the instruction of the people; at the same time he did object to sweep away at one blow all difference between the clergy and the laity, or to abrogate the functions of the parochial clergy. A discussion ensued, in which Earl Granville, Lord Berners, and the Bishop of Oxford took part. Their Lordships then divided, when there were for Lord Derby's motion 47; against it, 30. The bill was accordingly referred to the select committee. —The Education of Poor Children Bill was read a third time and passed. The Gold Finger-Rings Bill went through committee, after which their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

STIPULATIONS RESPECTING TERMS OF PEACE.

Mr OTWAY inquired of Lord Palmerston what the condition was which, at the formation of the Government, certain members of it stipulated should not be made to Russia, and whether the present Government was bound by that stipulation? His Lordship replied, that when his friends who had ceased to be members of the Government were asked to join it, they required special explanation on one point, viz., whether it was the intention of the Government to make a particular demand a sine qua non of peace, and he had replied in the negative. The terms of peace must of course in all cases depend upon the events of the war. After some remarks by Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Gladstone, the subject dropped, and the motion that the House at its rising do adjourn until Monday was agreed to.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM.

Mr. LAYARD moved the following resolution:—"That this House views with deep and increasing concern the state of the nation, and is of opinion that the manner in which merit and efficiency have been sacrificed, in public appointments, to party and family influences, and to a blind adherence to routine, has given rise to great misfortunes, and threatens to bring discredit upon the national character, and to involve the country in grave disasters." It could not be denied, he said, that there was a general feeling abroad that there was something wrong in our administrative system, and that the evil could only be remedied by some kind of pressure from without. He said "I have endeavoured to call things by their right names, for I think this country has been placed in considerable danger from too great respect being paid to personal and private feelings. Perhaps Hon. Gentlemen, before they laugh, will allow me to explain my meaning. Those feelings are very right and necessary in private affairs, and no one can respect them more than I do; but those who put aside public duty out of consideration for them neglect their duty. If private feelings are to be put before public duty we ought to debate questions in this House with closed doors. If we are to be prevented from saying what we believe to be true for fear of hurting some one's feelings, reports of our proceedings ought not to go forth." He denied that he meditated an attack upon the aristocracy. All he wanted was that every man should have a fair chance to raise himself in the public service; but the feeling out of doors was, that this could not be, on account of obstructions arising chiefly from party or family feelings; if this impression was not justified, it was desirable that the House should remove it. His resolution embraced distinct propositions; and first, the state of the nation, in considering which he observed that the country was mistrustful of Parliament, and believed that it did not sufficiently represent their feelings and wishes. In discussing the second proposition, he began with the army; and having given explanations respecting previous allegations made by him, and adduced several cases out of hundreds, asked whether they did not justify him in saying that favouritism existed in the army to the prejudice of deserving men. The remedy was, promotion without purchase, and this could be done without meddling with vested interests. He pointed out various defects in our military and naval system. He then passed in review the diplomatic service, which he described as a very "ridiculous" of favouritism, the best posts being, he said, almost monopolised by the titled classes, the hardworking subordinates in this profession being disheartened by repeated supersessions. The consular service was ill-treated; many of the consuls were miserably paid, and some of the vice-consuls not paid at all. Respecting the civil service, he said appointments were dispensed as rewards to political adherents, without reference to capacity or competency. This state of the civil service was attested by official reports, which had given rise to the late order in council; but that order merely declared that there should be an examination prior to appointment; some of the tests prescribed, however, did not seem well-calculated to bring out the comparative capability of the candidates. On the last proposition contained in his resolution, he insisted that great disasters might arise from the present state of things, and warned the House not to rely on the recent successes, expressing at the same time his own conviction that the war would not be one of short duration.

Sir S. NORTHGOTE acknowledged the existence of the evils complained of, but denied that Mr. Layard had suggested any feasible remedies. There was, he said, a great distinction between the political and the permanent offices of state service. The rapid changes of Government entailed incessant difficulties, since no chief, however great, could organize his department into efficiency during his brief tenure of office. He contended that there must be some fixed system of routine to prevent hopeless confusion; he admitted, however, that the present system of routine was bad, and little calculated to secure the right men for the right places. The plan he would suggest was what had been proposed by Sir C. Trevelyan and himself, namely, division of labour and appointment by competition. The civil service could not be effectually improved without an alteration of its tone and "moral." One great grievance in the civil departments was the scale of remuneration, which was most inadequate; and another, the superannuation system, which was most unjust.

Mr. GOWER, while professing himself favourable to administrative reform, opposed Mr. Layard's resolution, on the ground that it cast a stigma on the government of the country, and disparaged the British nation in the eyes of all nations. Mr. PEACOCKE, in supporting the motion, believed that the grossest corruption had crept into the administrative system through the official monopoly enjoyed, with rare intervals, by certain Whig families, ever since 1688.

Mr. GLADSTONE thought it was not desirable to adopt either the motion of Mr. Layard or the amendment to be proposed by Sir B. Lytton. He did not believe the evil of nepotism affected the aristocracy more than any other class, and he was not prepared to join in what would be a delusion of the country. He objected altogether to the practice of embodying in a resolution of the House general, abstract, and ambiguous propositions. The present resolution laid down a vague and general conclusion, binding the House to no definite pledge, and leading up to no practical measure. Sir B. Lytton's amendment recommended "the necessity of a careful revision of our various official establishments," but it omitted to notice that for four or five years past there had been in progress a more formal, searching, and uniform inquiry into the public establishments than at any period of our history. His main objection, however, to the amendment was its vague language. It spoke of "judicious tests of merit." What were judicious tests? Was Sir Bulwer prepared to suggest a plan? From the existing movement in favour of administrative reform he anticipated much good, provided always it could be found possible to give it a practical direction. In the various departments, military and civil, much was doing, he said, to secure the great object of selecting and promoting merit, so as to introduce the utmost possible efficiency into the public service.

Sir B. LYTTON then moved his amendment—"That this House recommends to the earliest attention of her Majesty's Ministers the necessity of a careful revision of our various official establishments, with a view to simplify and facilitate the transaction of public business, and, by instituting judicious tests of merit, as well as by removing obstructions to its fair promotion and legitimate rewards, to secure to the service of the State the largest available proportion of the energy and intelligence for which the people of this country are distinguished." It was worth while, he thought, to notice the date when the cry for administrative reform burst upon the country. It was shortly after the accession of Lord Palmerston to the premiership—an event which had created expectations which had not been fulfilled. He held the Noble Viscount responsible for the cry. The unhappy direction given to this movement out of doors had in it something more dangerous than to any Government or to the aristocracy; it threatened the fundamental principles of representative government. As a cordial advocate of reform, he counselled the Ministers to take it out of the hands of agitators. He could not vote for the motion, because he could not disconnect it from language out of doors, disclosing views and opinions which pointed to administrative reforms unsound in principle and dangerous in practice.

After a few remarks on a personal topic from Mr. Labouchere, The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, the motion of Mr. Layard embodied not only the subject of reform, but a vote of want of confidence in her Majesty's Ministers, which, if adopted, would lead to their resignation. He contended that in a popular Government it was impossible altogether to exempt appointments from party or political influence, and, with respect to family connections, persons could not be excluded from office on account of their connection with the aristocracy. He could not assent to the motion; but, as to the amendment, if it was to be construed by its plain and straightforward meaning, he saw

nothing in its terms to object to; but he detailed the steps taken for the revision of several of the public departments to show that the Government did not require such a stimulus.

Lord GODERICH moved the adjournment of the debate; this motion was carried upon a division by 240 to 29, and the debate was adjourned until Monday.

The remaining business on the paper was disposed of, and the House adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

MONDAY, JUNE 18.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

COUNTY COURT FEES.

LORD BROUGHAM brought before the House the fees paid by suitors in the County Courts. He declared them to be exorbitant, and destructive of the object for which these tribunals were established.

Lords Portman, Campbell, Granville, and Brougham made some remarks, and the subject was allowed to drop.

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP BILL.

The select committee on this bill was nominated, and appointed to meet for the first time to-morrow. The Earl of Shaftesbury declined to serve. Their Lordships adjourned at ten minutes before seven.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

STATE OF THE ARMY BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

Mr. ROEBUCK brought up the report of the committee on the state of the army before Sebastopol, which, on the motion of Mr. Disraeli, was read by the clerk at the table. The report occupied more than an hour in reading, and entered at great length into the working of the several departments, distributing blame in various directions, but ended with the statement that the chief blame of all was due to the late Cabinet for having ordered the expedition to the Crimea without due forethought, and conducted it without the precaution which the nature of the undertaking demanded.

IRISH CHURCH.

LORD PALMERSTON, in answer to Mr. Swift, denied that the British Government had requested the French Government to intercede with the Pope respecting the appointment of a coadjutor to the Catholic Bishop of Elphin.

MASSACRE OF ENGLISH SAILORS.

In answer to Captain Duncombe, Sir CHARLES WOOD gave an explanation of the atrocity committed by the Russians on the boat's crew of the "Cossack" at Hango. The men were engaged landing seven Russian prisoners, and on a Russian force coming down upon them, the British officer and one of the prisoners attempted to explain to them the purpose for which they had come. The officer replied that he did not care for a flag of truce—that he would show how the Russians could fight. The troops then fired upon the officer and the prisoners, and killed them all. They fired also upon the crew in the boat, and nearly all were killed. In the evening, a black man, who was wounded with two balls, cut the moorings of the boat, sculled her out to the ship, and gave this account. Sir C. Wood also said it was untrue that any British officer had availed himself of the privilege of a flag of truce to take soundings at Kerch or elsewhere.

DEBATE ON ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM.

LORD GODERICH resumed the adjourned debate, and after some preliminary remarks upon the origin of the demand out of doors for Administrative Reform, observed that, notwithstanding the credit taken by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, only two measures of reform had been adopted by the present Government—namely, the consolidation of the War Departments, and the order in Council of the 2nd of May. With regard to the first, it appeared that there was no intention on their part to deal with that important subject—promotions in the army; and as to the second, he thought it had been proved by Sir S. Northcote that it would be nugatory. He denied that Mr. Layard intended by his motion a direct vote of want of confidence in the Government, and, after citing the opinions of official personages as to the effects of patronage in the civil service, he justified the course of action denominated "the Goderich pledge," thinking, he said, that in the war with patronage the members of that House should perform their part. The allusion in Mr. Layard's motion to the manner in which family connections were allowed to influence appointments, and to the evils of such influence, he thought justified in circumstances. He admitted that a Minister would encounter great risks in endeavouring to defeat or nullify this influence; he might even be removed from his office; but no sacrifice could be more noble than one incurred in the endeavour to reform and render efficient the public service.

Mr. F. PEEL said the speech of Lord Goderich had left him in great doubt as to the practical object he aimed at, and the manner in which he would effect his regeneration of the public service. His principal object was to reply to that portion of Mr. Layard's speech in which he criticised the existing system of administration in the army, which he had alleged, most erroneously, to be one of favouritism, of family connections, and of influence of every sort except the right, to the absolute negation of merit. After illustrating what he characterised as the headlessness with which Mr. Layard made these charges, he entered into minute professional details respecting the particular cases cited by Mr. Layard as examples of favouritism, observing that, if these were the worst instances he could produce of the evils of the existing system, he could assure him that any system would give rise to individual cases infinitely worse. He next proceeded to the charges brought by Mr. Layard in respect to staff appointments, and to the manner in which rewards were conferred, contending that they were bestowed with reference to distinguished services. The remedy proposed by Mr. Layard for the vices and evils of the existing system was the abolition of promotion by purchase; but Mr. Peel pointed out what appeared to him to be great difficulties in the way of the adoption of this scheme. With respect to the motion, he thought it came too late, and that it exaggerated the state of feeling in the country. That there had been calamities no one could deny; but, at all events, they had now passed away, and our army in the Crimea was more numerous and better appointed than had ever been placed under the command of an English general.

Mr. DRUMMOND said he disagreed from every word contained in the resolution of Mr. Layard. He had not proved one of his four assertions. This movement about administrative reform, the meaning of which no one knew, was not directed against a government, but was really intended against a class. It was a delusive cry; the only meaning of those out of doors who raised it was that the government of the country should be taken out of the hands of the class who had conducted it for years past, and transferred to shipbrokers, stockbrokers, railway directors, and Heaven knew whom.

Mr. JOHN MCGEEVER considered that sufficient stress had not been laid on the necessity of having proper men at the head of each department. The underlings he believed would efficiently perform their duty provided they were placed under proper chiefs.

Colonel LINDSAY and Mr. J. G. PHILLIMORE both opposed the motion. Mr. DISRAELI explained the views of Lord Derby's Government with respect to Administrative Reform (a phrase which he had first used), and stated that they had arrived at the conclusion that the changes denoted by that phrase were imperatively required, and that our financial system required revision. They had resolved, he said, to bring before the House the whole question of Administrative Reform, with the view of making the public service more consistent with the requirements of the age, and he specified the steps which that Government had intended to take for the development of their plans. In consonance with the opinions he had then entertained, he held that great changes were necessary in the civil service of the country; that the entering into that service ought not to be by favouritism, but that there should be a substantial and real test of fitness; that the rewards of our public servants should be on a higher scale, the result of which would be, not increased expense, but economy; and, lastly, that the civil service ought to be made, and must be made, completely a profession, and that the great offices should be reserved for public servants trained and educated in that service.

The first step, he thought, should be the appointment of a Royal Commission of practical men to inquire into the best manner in which the public departments could be conducted. He could not agree with Mr. Layard's motion. He attributed the disasters to which it referred to a Cabinet, a members of which were not bound together by that public sympathy and private regard which were essential to the success of every Ministry; and he thought it would be most unwise to use that motion as a conductor to carry away public indignation from the Government on account of failures for which they were and ought to be responsible.

The amendment of Sir B. Lytton, in his opinion, accurately embodied what the House ought to feel; but, at the same time, they had a right to expect from the Government some assurance and security that, if it was adopted, they would act upon the recommendation it contained, taking it as a recommendation of the House of Commons on a subject of the highest importance. The declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the motion of Mr. Layard was regarded as a vote of want of confidence in the Ministers, who would, if it were carried, resign, he made the text of some sarcastic comments, of which we can only give one or two specimens. "The Chancellor of the Exchequer has spoken in this debate, and said, indeed, that the Government intended to vote against the motion of the Hon. Member for Aylesbury, because, in his opinion, it was a vote of want of confidence, and being so, he said, if that motion were carried, he and his colleagues meant to resign. Now, let me say this in a friendly spirit. The Right Hon. Gentleman is an individual highly respected in this House. He is a scholar, and a man of most amiable character; but he is not very experienced in Parliament, and I really must say, only in a whisper, that, in the present state of the Government, I think it is unwise to make these declarations, for I assure the Noble Lord opposite, who is more wary, that if he knew the excitement which prevailed on these benches upon the declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he would have been alarmed at it, and it required great powers of self-respect for Hon. Gentlemen on this side of the House afterwards to adhere to the amendment. I must impress upon the House that the Government are in a very peculiar position. The other day I brought forward a motion, which was intended as a very mild censure on them, preliminary to the holidays. The Government immediately declared that the motion was a vote of want of confidence, and insisted upon a great body of gentlemen, who agreed in the mo-

tion, voting against it. Now, to-night, another motion is brought forward by a gentleman, who voted against my motion, and it is supported by all the gentlemen who formed the majority on that occasion; and now we are informed by the Government that this is a vote of want of confidence. If, then, this motion should be defeated by the aid of gentlemen on my side of the House, I must say that if you put the two minorities together there will be found a great majority in favour of want of confidence in the Government. I think, therefore, this is not a prudent course on the part of Government to pursue; and they ought to consider the remarkable position in which they are placed. They are a Government condemned by the largest majority ever told in the House of Commons, and by the largest report ever produced from a select committee. Under these circumstances, the steering of those who do not wish the Government to resign is extremely difficult. I am bound to acknowledge the somewhat favourable position which the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the President of the Indian Board possess in this House, they being the only two Ministers in respect to whom the country has not expressed a want of confidence. Therefore, I think that most unauthorised sneers have been indulged in at the expense of those two members of the Government, for I look upon them as the strength of the Cabinet. I think it a great thing for the Noble Lord opposite to be able to say that there are two members of his Cabinet whom the House of Commons has not condemned."

LORD PALMERSTON began by replying to a personal accusation made against him by Mr. Layard at the meeting at Drury Lane Theatre, that he jested with the sufferings of the people and vilified them. He told Mr. Layard to his face that there was not one word of truth in those assertions, and he wondered that a blush of shame did not come over his face at making charges which his conscience ought to have told him were diametrically the reverse of truth. He concluded this preamble with the words, "I shall say no more about the Drury Lane private theatricals." The speech of Mr. Layard upon this motion, he observed, had treated of the army, the diplomacy, and the civil service. The reply of Mr. F. Peel had, he thought, completely disposed of the objections on the first point. Upon the second he made a few remarks in reply to Mr. Layard, whose own example, he thought, went some way to refute his arguments. With respect to the civil service, he gave due credit to the good intentions of Lord Derby's Government, but those intentions had in a great degree been carried into effect by the present Administration. Although he believed the system of examination would produce a supply of men of ability and attainments, he warned the House against indulging undue expectations from that system, the civil service holding out fewer attractions to first-rate men than other professions and pursuits. He appealed to certain late appointments in various departments as showing a desire on the part of the Government to reward efficiency and merit—that they were alive to the duties they had to perform. As to the original motion, he thought he might dispense with any argument to convince the House that it should assent to it. The amendment the Government were ready to accept, and to accept it with sincerity. It would be their duty to look into all the public departments, and to adopt, which they would do, with pride and pleasure, any practical improvements. He accepted the amendment as a pledge that there should be, not only a revision, but a continued revision of the different offices of the civil service.

Mr. LINDSAY moved the further adjournment of the debate, and, after some remarks by Admiral Berkeley and Mr. Otway, the House divided, when the motion was negatived by 336 to 83.

After a short reply from Mr. Layard, the House divided upon his motion, which was negatived by 359 to 46.

The amendment of Sir B. Lytton was then put as an original resolution, when, on the motion of Mr. Lindsay, the debate was adjourned until Thursday.

The other orders having been disposed of, with the remaining business, the House adjourned at 25 minutes past 2 o'clock.

TUESDAY, JUNE 19.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

VIENNA NEGOTIATIONS.

LORD LYNCHBURGH postponed the motion of which he had given notice, for Friday next, till a future day.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' BILL.

LORD PORTMAN moved the second reading, which, after some remarks from Lords Montagu, Ravensworth, and Campbell, was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TENANTS' IMPROVEMENT COMPENSATION BILL.

LORD GALWAY moved that this bill be postponed, to make way for the Metropolis Local Management Bill. His motion was, after some conversation, rejected by 117 to 65.

Mr. PEACOCKE moved as an amendment that the bill be committed that day three months, but was defeated by 129 to 46.

ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Mr. MACKINNON moved for a select committee to inquire into the Arctic Expedition commanded by Capt. M. Clure, the discoverer of the North-west passage. After some remarks from Lord Palmerston, the motion was agreed to.

LANCASTER SHOT MANUFACTORY.

Capt. VERNON moved for a copy of the report of the Assistant Inspector General of fortifications on the building erected for the Lancaster Shot Manufactory at Woolwich.

STATUTE LAW COMMISSION.

Mr. LOCKE KING moved a series of resolutions, referring to the appointment of the paid commission for the consolidation of the Statute Law. He dwelt upon the confused state of the statute-book, and the multitude of useless laws, which Lord Lyndhurst had described as "useless rubbish," and insisted that it was time to separate the living from the dead, that people might know what the law was. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL concurred in much that Mr. L. King had said, but stated that the expurgatory list was not yet so perfect as to be made the groundwork of a bill. The commissioners were proceeding in their task with diligence.

Mr. NAPIER thought, that as the public paid for this commission, they had a right to expect that some work should be done by it. The statute laws relating to England and Ireland should be consolidated so as to form a statute-book.

Mr. MALINS opposed the motion, which was supported by Mr. Massey, Mr. Hatfield, and Mr. Crauford. The House divided, when there appeared for the motion, 43; against it, 26; majority, 17.

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

Mr. HEADLAM moved a resolution, pledging the House to resolve itself into a committee to consider an humble address to her Majesty, praying that she would be graciously pleased to direct alterations to be made in the rules of the military service, to the effect that the regulation value of the commissions of officers in the army dying or having died in active service during the present war, may be paid to their representatives, and deemed part of their personal estate, and to assure her Majesty that this House will make good the same.

Mr. F. PEEL thought if the principle were a just one, it should be extended to every case—to that of officers killed in the Crimean war as well as in the Crimea. He was not prepared to acquiesce in the motion.

Colonel DUNNE said the justice of the proposition was clear, but so many officers had been killed, that Government was afraid to ask for so large a sum.

LORD A. PAGET supported the motion.

LORD PALMERSTON said the question was only part of a very difficult subject. It was a mistake to suppose that the country was debtor to the officer. It might perhaps be made optional for the officer to state whether the value of his commission should be given to his personal representative, in the event of his death, or allow the pension to be given as at present. If Mr. Headlam left the matter in the hands of the Government, they would carry out this arrangement.

The motion was then withdrawn.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at twelve o'clock, and after some preliminary business of minor importance, the House went into Committee on

THE MARRIAGE LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

Sir F. THESSIGER said that any discussion on this bill would now be out of place. In 1835, marriages of the description now sought to be legalised were prohibited by law. He considered that the principle now attempted to be legalised was dangerous in the extreme. He, therefore, warned the House against passing a law, the object of which would be to give offenders a reward for their offences. He trusted the House would adopt the amendment.

Mr. HEYWOOD opposed and Lord R. Cecil supported the amendment.

Mr. B. DENISON considered the act of 1835 a failure, and he would therefore vote for the amendment. The wealthy classes set this bill at defiance, because they had plenty of money in their pockets.

After Mr. Collier and Mr. Napier had spoken,

LORD ERINGTON said, with regard to the retrospective question before the House, he could not agree with it, and the arguments advanced he thought most unsatisfactory.

Mr. Freshfield and Lord Seymour spoke against the amendment.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL controverted the statement of Sir F. Thesiger as to the act of 1835 not being a retrospective measure.

Mr. WADEPOLE said that the object of that act was not to allow persons to remain in uncertainty as to their legitimacy, and to prevent such marriages taking place in future.

Mr. HENLEY said that the women themselves were the best judges of the social part of the question; and were this bill left to them, they would reject it. A bill allowing one woman to marry two brothers would not receive the sanction of the House, and he could see no difference between the sexes.

After some further discussion, the Committee divided, when there appeared for the amendment, 83; against it, 130. Majority, 47.

On Clause 2 being put, Mr. J. G. PHILLIMORE moved that the Chairman re-

progress. After some discussion, the Chairman put the question, when it appeared—for the motion, 103; against it, 121; majority, 21.

On clause 3 being read, which provides "that no marriage with a deceased wife which has been or shall be celebrated at any time or place whatever be void after the passing of this act,"

Mr. F. THURSTON proposed that the words "which has been or shall be celebrated at any time or place whatever," be struck out of the clause.

The amendment was lost by a majority of 26.

On the question, that clause 2 stand part of the bill, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated his opinion as to the validity of the marriages under the bill.

Mr. G. H. R. objected to the proposed retrospective operation of the bill, and stated the committee would pause. Mr. Hildyard opposed and Mr. Lowe defended the bill, and clause 2 was agreed to by a majority of 29.

On clause 3 being put, Sir F. THURSTON said that, after what had passed, he thought it both courteous and proper not to throw any further impediment in the way of the bill.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that the difficulties suggested in regard to this clause should have his best attention; and the Chairman, having reported progress, obtained leave to sit again on the 10th of July.

After some discussion on the Bill of Exchange and Promissory Notes Bill, the House adjourned a few minutes before 6.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Earl of MALMESBURY inquired whether any, and what, official notice was to be taken of the late outrage committed by the Russians at Hango Head?

The Earl of CLARENDON concurred in the view taken by the Noble Earl, in relation to this outrage by the Russians, and having directed representations to be made to St. Petersburg upon the subject, would await the reply before any action was adopted.

Some conversation, the subject dropped.

On the reading of the bill amending the law relating to the measurement of certain measures was moved by Lord HARDWICKE.

Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY opposed the motion, which was negatived on a division by 25 non-contents to 21 contents—majority 7.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The mid-day sitting of the House of Commons was occupied with the further consideration, in committee, of the clauses of the Metropolis Local Management Bill.

The House having re-assembled at 6 o'clock,

Lord PALMERSTON said, in answer to a question by Captain S. Knox, that the telegraph at the seat of war had been interrupted for a few days. The telegraph was, however, again in operation, and that day, at 4 o'clock, they had received intelligence that the firing had commenced on both sides.

Lord PALMERSTON said, in answer to Mr. Lindsay, that he could not fix a day for the a proposed debate, in the present state of public business.

Mr. LINDSAY then said, that to-morrow evening he would repeat the statement, which he had made elsewhere.

The House then went into committee on the Tenants' Compensation (Ireland) Bill, when Mr. HORSMAN moved the omission of certain words in clause 4.

On a division, the omission of the words was agreed to by 93 against 47.

After some further discussion, Colonel DENNE moved that the Chairman report progress.

Lord PALMERSTON hoped the Committee would boldly resist the motion.

The Committee divided. For the motion, 43; against it, 164—majority 121.

On the motion of Mr. MALINS, the Chairman reported progress, and the further consideration of the bill was fixed for Tuesday evening next.

The House adjourned.

ATTACK ON THE REDAN AND MALAKHOFF TOWER.

Lord Panmure has received information that the English troops attacked the Redan, and the French the Malakhoff Tower, at daylight on the morning of the 18th inst., but without the success which has hitherto attended our efforts. Both the French and ourselves have suffered considerably. It will be impossible to receive complete returns of all the casualties before the 30th inst. at soonest.

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL PELISSIER.

A despatch of the 17th, from General Pelissier, stated that General Bosquet occupies the Tchernaya. On the following day General Pelissier writes that the attack on the Redan and Malakhoff Tower was not successful, although our troops at one period set foot in the latter tower. The return to our former position was effected with order. It is impossible to-day to state the exact amount of the losses.

RUSSIAN DEFENCE OF THE HANGO MASSACRE.

ALLEGED SURVIVAL OF ELEVEN OF THE CREW.

The *Invalide Russe* of the 15th describes the affair at Hango as in accordance with fair play, the *Cossacks* boat having effected an hostile landing, with all on board armed. The crew were, it is said, suddenly attacked by a body of Russians, secreted behind buildings. They at first defended themselves, but were forced to surrender to superior numbers. Five were killed, and one officer, one surgeon, and nine sailors taken prisoners, of whom four were wounded. The boat was sunk, and the boat's flag, together with seven guns and seven cutlasses, taken. On the following day a frigate approached, and fired on the place ineffectually for two hours.

CRIMINAL CHARGE AGAINST MESSRS. STRAHAN, PAUL, AND BATES, THE BANKERS.

ESCAPE OF SIR JOHN DEAN PAUL FROM CUSTODY.

On Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Robert Makin Bates, the third partner in the firm of Strahan, Paul, and Co., bankers, of 218, Strand, was placed at the bar, at Bow Street, before Mr. Jardine, to answer the charge of having, in conjunction with Messrs. Strahan and Paul, unlawfully negotiated or otherwise disposed of certain deeds or securities of the value of £6,000, which had been entrusted to them for safe keeping by Dr. Gridliths.

It appears that warrants for the apprehension of the three defendants were placed in the hands of the warrant officers attached to the court, who, taking their instructions from the solicitor of Dr. Gridliths, proceeded to execute them in private clothes. Mr. Bates was apprehended the same evening, at half-past 7, at 41, Norfolk Street, Strand, after which the officers started by the Brighton Railway, for Nutfield, near Reigate, the country residence of Sir John Dean Paul. They found Sir John at home, and succeeded in serving the warrant upon him; but it being too late to return to London the same night, they allowed their prisoner to go to bed, and, sitting up all night themselves within view of Sir John's room, arranged to accompany him to London by an early train the next morning. Accordingly they conducted the prisoner on Wednesday morning from his residence at Nutfield to the Reigate station, a distance of a few miles, arriving at the latter barely in time to save the train. Tickets were procured hurriedly for the three, and the train was actually in motion when Sir John took his seat in a second-class carriage. The constables were in the act of following him, when a railway porter pulled them back, exclaiming, "The train is in motion, and you can't get in." The officers replied, "We are police constables. He is our prisoner, and we must accompany him. Resist us at your peril!" The porters rejoined that their orders were "to prevent any one entering a carriage while the train was in motion," and having closed the carriage door, the train went off without the constables, who immediately represented the facts to the superintendent, and showed him their authority, but he refused to "signal" the train to stop, although consenting to send a telegraphic message to the London station. This was done, and the officers proceeded to town by the next train, which reached London Bridge only ten minutes after the one they had missed. On inquiry, however, at the station-master, if their prisoner had been detained, he replied that he did not know Sir John Paul by sight, and, therefore, had taken no steps in the matter. The police officers had thus the mortification of finding that their prisoner had effectually escaped; and throughout the day no trace of him could be found. They were also unsuccessful in their pursuit of Mr. Strahan, who was expected at the bank, but who did not make his appearance through out the day.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Ballantine suggested that the case should stand over for a day or two, to the convenience of all parties.

Mr. Jardine considered the application a very reasonable one, and the defendant, who appeared upwards of sixty years of age, was removed from the dock, and taken subsequently to the House of Detention.

On Thursday Mr. Strahan was brought before the magistrate at Bow Street, and after some formal evidence had been taken, was remanded.

At 8 o'clock on the same evening, Mr. Bates surrendered himself.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have to thank many of our Correspondents for hints and suggestions of value, and we beg of them not to consider that these are by any means disregarded, because they do not find them to be instantly carried out. Each week we will endeavour to show some improvement in the general details of our Paper, and every suggestion will meet with respectful attention. We must, however, here repeat that we cannot undertake to answer questions on all, or indeed on any, subjects. Our readers must bear in mind that our space is limited, and that we cannot spare even a few lines of it to answer inquiries in which the bulk of our subscribers feel no interest.

No rejected communications can be returned, unless an envelope, directed for the purpose, accompanies the enclosure.

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ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1855.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM.

THE only reasonable objection which has yet been made to the movement for Administrative Reform is, that the Administrative Reformers have no definite objects in view. It may be difficult to define their precise objects in detail, but their opponents are perfectly aware that by the expression, "measures of Administrative Reform," we are to understand, in the words of Mr. Disraeli, "any measures which may tend to render the public service of the country more efficient."

Most of the members of the House of Commons are ready to admit "in the abstract," the necessity of some reform in the administrative department, provided that reform be made gradually—that is to say, slowly, at long intervals, and, if possible, not at all. They object to the principle of preferment by favour, but tolerate the practice. They do not attempt to justify the appointment of the wrong men to the wrong places; only, they appoint them all the same. These legislators are the most difficult of all to deal with. They deny neither your premises nor your conclusions; but when it has been proved to them that it is necessary to do something, they simply refrain from doing it. On the hustings, they will always be Administrative Reformers—in the House, they will be Conservatives at heart, and Jesuits in action.

The other obstacles to Administrative Reform are staunch old Conservatives, who think the country which returns them to Parliament must of course be perfect; and who, if by any accident they lost their seats, would declare that that country was "going to the dogs;" for which animals they have, nevertheless, a great regard. These men are simply impediments. If they had been present at the creation of the world, they would, to adopt the sarcasm of P. L. Courier, have cried out, "Conserve chaos;" and as it is, they are specially anxious to preserve those things which seem to be on the point of decay—as economical housewives preserve their fruit when it is getting over-ripe. If they wish to be logical—although we can scarcely accuse them of any such ambition—the avowed opponents of Administrative Reform should either establish that our administrative departments are perfect, or that, being imperfect, the reforms which they require are at present in course of execution. The former ground is generally selected, and accordingly the Administrative Reformers have only to show that every one of our official departments is badly organised, and to adduce striking instances of official mismanagement resulting from it. Every one must remember that at the beginning of the present war, the Government, in transmitting messages between London and Cork, could not, without the greatest difficulty, be prevailed upon to make use of the electric telegraph. It is not many years since our Government sent out timber for shipbuilding to Canada; and at the same time steamers intended for navigating the Canadian lakes were supplied with the necessary apparatus for changing salt water into fresh. When a Government has once taken the trouble to send to a distance of many thousand miles, an apparatus for extracting the salt from water which never possessed any—and when it has forwarded bundles of wood to a country of forests—it is natural to expect that some day or other it will perform the celebrated feat of sending coals to Newcastle; and it appears that the Government has lately been guilty of an absurdity almost equally great. A steamer, according to Mr. Lindsay, was under orders to go to Portsmouth to take up troops immediately for the Crimea; but orders were given by the Admiralty to the owner, that on his way to Portsmouth he should call at Newcastle for 12 tons of stores. The owner went to the Secretary to the Admiralty, saying, that these 12 tons could be brought up from Newcastle for £6, but that it would cost the country £2,000 to go round for them. The Admiralty wrote a very angry letter, and ordered the ship to go. The owner again remonstrated; and an order came down, in which it was said, that "Sir James Graham insisted that the ship should be made ready to go to Newcastle to take in 12 tons of combustibles on the following Monday, on her way to Portsmouth." Still the owner said he could not let the ship go, be the consequences what they might. In three days—the Admiralty being ashamed to write a contradictory order—a letter came from another department, at Deptford, in which Captain Austin informed the owner that, "in consequence of a telegraphic message just received, it was not intended that his ship should go to the Tyne, as the articles at Newcastle would be sent thence to Woolwich."

The "articles at Newcastle" were simply coals. In spite of Captain Austin's periphrasis, it is evident that Sir James Graham was of opinion that when coals were required, it was necessary to send to Newcastle for them—and to send to Newcastle for coals is, as we have already said, only second in absurdity to sending coals to Newcastle.

It appears, however, a systematic plan with our Government not to send Mahomet to the mountain until every possible effort has been made to bring the mountain to Mahomet. An engineer living at Woolwich had to inspect the engines of a vessel lying at Deptford,

It would cost fourpence for the engineer to go to the ship at Deptford, but it would cost £100 for the ship to go to the engineer at Woolwich. Accordingly, it is at once decided that the ship shall go to the engineer at Woolwich; and to Woolwich it would have gone, had it not been for the energetic and repeated remonstrances of the owner.

If the House of Commons can decide upon supporting a system which produces such glaring absurdities as the above, we can only explain such a decision upon the principle that corruption is naturally supported by a corrupt Parliament.

The congenial and amusing Mr. Drummond, who tells such capital anecdotes to the House about his wine-merchant, seems to think that Administrative Reform would be a very good thing, but that it is impracticable for the present—chiefly on account of the character of the men engaged in advocating it. Mr. Drummond has a friend, who has a wine-merchant, who has a wine which is highly adulterated. Therefore the middle-classes of England cannot be trusted. Napoleon told King Joseph that men of letters were like *coquettes*, that he was to amuse himself with them, but not by any means to rely upon them as statesmen. Therefore Mr. Layard is not to be trusted. But Jeffries was a judge, and Henry the Eighth was a king; so that, according to Mr. Drummond's principle, neither judges nor kings can be good for much. Judas Iscariot was a man—how, then, can confidence be placed in men?

With regard to carrying out the Administrative Reforms—which have yet to be proposed in distinct detail—we confess that some little difficulty may in the first instance be felt. If members had understood their duty to their country, it is in Parliament itself that the movement should naturally have commenced. As it is, if the House of Commons cannot be induced to reform the administrative departments of the State, the first thing to do will be to reform the House of Commons.

HENRY DRUMMOND.

THE adventurous provincial, who leaves his native fields in the month of May or June, finds his way to the metropolis, and obtains a view of the House of Commons from one of those galleries set apart for the accommodation of strangers, is struck, as the debate grows weary, with a gentleman of three score and ten, with a bald head and an intellectual countenance, who rises from the front bench below the gangway, and addresses the representatives of the people in a singularly quaint and diverting style of oratory. Noble Lords and Hon. Gentlemen listen with interest, attention, and even eagerness; for they are sure to hear something clever, something ludicrous, and something pleasingly malicious; and they are by no means insensible to the important fact that the aged senator is a man of opulent estate and aristocratic associations. The provincial, inspired with curiosity, inquires of his next neighbour the name of the eccentric legislator, and receives for answer, that it is Mr. Drummond, the member for West Surrey. But he is little the wiser for this information, as Mr. Drummond's reputation is not quite so extensive as it might be, all things considered; and only a limited number of persons in the country are aware that he is a very extraordinary man, an eminent London banker, a member of the Academy of Fine Arts at Florence, President of the Western Literary Institution, Founder of the Professorship of Political Economy at Oxford, and chief of one of the most romantic and imaginative religious sects that have ever arisen in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Drummond is, by extraction, a Scottish patrician—his father having been the younger son of an ancient family, whose members, after holding, for many generations, baronial rank north of the Tweed, figured as determined royalists during the civil wars, and after the Revolution, adhered so closely to the cause of the exiled Stuarts, that the chief of their name, who bore the title of Viscount Strathallan, was forfeited for taking part in the Rebellion of 1745. A younger brother of this Jacobite family established himself as a banker in the city of London, and married a daughter of the first Lord Melville, the friend and colleague of William Pitt; and his son, the present member for West Surrey, first saw the light in the year 1786. Mr. Drummond, who was thus, as it were, born with a silver spoon in his mouth, has naturally a high appreciation of the importance of wealth, and is sometimes disposed to undervalue those who have no such advantage.

Mr. Drummond, while still in the vigour of manhood, found an opportunity of publicly manifesting that eccentricity which forms so prominent a point in his character, and entitled himself to the distinction of being regarded not as the founder, at all events as the architect, of the fortunes of that religious body deriving its name from the celebrated Edward Irving. In any case, the origin of the sect has been traced to meetings held, in 1826, at Albury Park, his residence, in Surrey, for the purpose of inquiring into certain unfulfilled prophecies; and, in 1833, when seven churches were established, and named after "the seven churches of Asia," he assumed the conspicuous position of angel of the one assembling in the splendid chapel erected near his country seat at Albury. He is now, we believe, the apostle of the Irvingite fraternity, whose principal place of worship, in Gordon Square, is one of the most magnificent of modern ecclesiastical edifices, and whose sentiments, though opposed to anything resembling Popish influences, are favourable to the utmost ornament and display in their buildings and ceremonies. As chief of this singular community, Mr. Drummond has published several treatises on subjects connected with religion.

Meantime Mr. Drummond, while enjoying spiritual dignity, did not neglect the study of temporal affairs. In 1829, he tried his powers at political writing, and published some pamphlets, in which he recommended an extension of the franchise and short Parliaments; and, after the general election of 1847, he appeared in the House of Commons as member for Surrey, his return as a knight of the shire having been unopposed. He is sometimes described, in general terms, as a Conservative; though one might as well attempt to count the sands on the sea shore as to calculate what view he will take of any subject which happens to excite or monopolise public interest. A year or two ago, when financial measures were the great questions of the day, and when the fate of Ministers hung on their acceptance or rejection, Mr. Drummond declared, with his wonted solemnity of tone, that he was not in the habit of guiding his political course by such considerations as upholding a party or faction; that, especially, he had never taken part against any Chancellor of the Exchequer and that he never would be guilty of opposing their budgets—no matter how many they produced in a year. Not that he is "mealy-mouthed," or remarkable for any excessive delicacy for the feelings of those whom he addresses—quite the reverse. In 1851, when discussing the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, he presented such a frightful picture of the interior of nunneries, that the Irish members, not without cause, grew furious as wounded bulls, and indulged in a scene of all but unprecedented excitement.

It was on the 3rd of May, 1853, however, that Mr. Drummond made his most slashing and most memorable attack. The House of Commons was gravely discussing and deploring one of those numerous and flagrant cases of electioneering corruption, which at that period shocked the public mind, when the member for West Surrey rose with a malicious look, and denounced the hypocrisy of the language used regarding such matters. There were only two ways, he said, of governing mankind—namely, by brute force, and self-interest. They might call the latter means bribery or corruption, or any other name they liked; but it pervaded our whole system, from the palace of the sovereign, through the House of Lords, through the House of Commons, and through the whole of the constituencies. The House of Commons was the great bazaar—the great office market—where place scrip was sold and bought; and he ridiculed the notion of preventing candidates giving a few yards of penny ribbon to the wives and daughters of electors, while they found that, in the House of Lords, the gift of three yards of green or blue ribbon, was so very conducive to public interests. After assailing the legal members for their peculiar eagerness to become members of Parliament, he turned upon Mr. Rich, to whom the coalition ministry had given no office, and described a trou-

blesome motion of which that gentleman had given notice, relative to India, as the "squeak of a pig who had got no test." Mr. Hume, then "the father of the House," rose and indignantly protested against the speech as a libel on Parliament and the nation; but remonstrance was of course vain in such a case. Mr. Drummond is a rich enough man to have the privilege of saying, with impunity, what he pleases. It was only this session, when the question of the abolition of the stamp was under debate, that he characterised the newspaper press as one of the country's greatest curses—an opinion which, for the sake of light and civilisation, it is to be hoped he will, with many others he has expressed, long have to himself.

Mr. Drummond has this week enacted a conspicuous part in the debate on Mr. Layard's motion, for Administrative Reform. On Monday evening, he concluded a most characteristic speech with these extraordinary words:—"The fact was, that at the time the Reform Bill was passed, power was taken from the aristocracy and the crown, and given to the middle classes, who had since been working gradually and quietly to the present time. And now they had taken the executive into their own hands. He did not care which party ruled in that House, but this he did say, that if the Executive was to be directed by committees of that House, there was no Sir Chamber more acquiescent in its dealings with individuals than such committees—well fitted as they were to inquire into public matters—and the result would be that we should go on sacrificing commander after commander, and never should be able to conduct war or anything else with honour and credit to the country. The cry of these administrative reformers was a delusive cry, because the words they used had no meaning. The only meaning these foolish people out of doors had was, to get rid of everybody who had been concerned in the Government of the country for years past, and to put into the Government shipbrokers, stockbrokers, railway directors, and Heaven knows who besides. Now, in proportion as these men were eminent in their own way, were they incompetent to take that large and extensive view of the interests of the country which it was necessary for every man who called himself a statesman to do." Well might Mr. Disraeli, whose own political eccentricities were, at one time, pretty prominent, remark, that he wished not to speak in such language of the middle classes of England, and that the Hon. Member for Surrey

might with safety be left to enjoy those eccentric vagaries in which he indulges. In truth, they can do harm. The very extravagance of such views and assertions, in an age like this, renders them utterly impotent either to injure or annoy. They are merely diverting.

HENRY DRUMMOND, M.P.—(SKETCHED DURING THE RECENT DEBATE.)



ORNITHOPTERA BROOKEANA.—(A RECENTLY-DISCOVERED SPECIMEN FROM BORNEO.)

MAGNIFICENT NEW BUTTERFLY FROM BORNEO.

AMONG other results that have followed Mr. Brooke's spirited and enterprising settlement in Borneo, are several recent additions to the natural history of that almost unknown island; the most remarkable of which is, perhaps, the superb butterfly here engraved. It belongs to the restricted genus *Papilio*, and has been assigned to the sub-genus *Ornithoptera*, by Mr. Wallace, a gentleman now in Borneo, occupied in researches connected with the natural history of the interior of that unexplored region. He has, therefore, named it, in honour of Mr. Brooke, "*Ornithoptera Brookeana*."

The colour of the body is a rich silky and glossy black, with a collar of deep crimson round the neck. The ground colour of the wings is a deep velvet black, without gloss; upon which are a series of triangular marks in the form of feathers, of the most vivid and glittering emerald green—the metallic brilliancy of which contrasts very strikingly with the velvety ground of deep black, on which it is, as it were, embroidered.

Where the emerald green joins the black on the under wings, near the base, an iridescent flush of delicate azure plays, in certain lights, the brightness of which travels down each side of the black veins, or nervures, to some distance; which, when the insect is in rapid motion, fluttering over the blossoms of some of the gorgeously-tinted Epiphytes which belong to that region, must produce a remarkably brilliant and beautiful effect.

It is seldom that our entomologists have to chronicle the discovery of such an addition to the previously-known *Ledoptera* of the tropics; and the possession of the four specimens which have just arrived, was keenly contested at the sale at Mr. Stephens' rooms. Our engraving of this beautiful insect is the first that has appeared.

The natives make use of the more remarkable insects of this class to ornament their dresses; and Mr. Macgillivray, the naturalist of her Majesty's ship *Fly*, during its voyage of discovery, took from the head-dress of one of the Darnley islanders, in Torres Straits, a splendid butterfly of a species allied to that of our specimen, the splendid *P. Poseidon*, which is now in the British Museum; but in a far from perfect state, its beauty having been materially injured by the decorative purpose to which it had been applied.

The Sphinx.

CHARADE.

IN THE FORM OF A SPANISH BALLAD.

Would you hear the wondrous story what the British Artist did
When he went to make a statue, in the city of the Cid—
Of the figure that he cut there, of his fortunes, bad and good — ?
Looking at the matter calmly, I'm inclined to think you would.

"Peter Nicodemus Johnson! would'st thou break thy mother's heart?
Can't you stop and 'sculpt' in England? why for shores outlandish start?
Foreign lands abound in dangers"—Johnson's eyes are red and full,
Still of the maternal pleadings Johnson doth not see the pull.

"Mother mine, I've got an order, must, in Spain, my presence claim—
'Tis a statue of Columbus—one will bring us wealth and fame."
By the prospect won, the matron yields her to the pious fraud—
(Johnson hasn't got the order, but he wants to go abroad.)

Peter Nicodemus Johnson! from Southampton thou hast sailed,
On the deck—scarce out of harbour—wherefore hath thy visage paled?
Thou, as yet, canst not be poorly—thou hast not yet tried to smoke.
Peter! it must be the letter, which just now you open broke!

"Peter Nicodemus Johnson! you're my lov'd and only son;
If, with them 'ere Spanish Madams, into any scrape you run,
You'll just catch it—just as certain as I ever trimmed a coat;
Your affectionate fond mother,"—Johnson whistled "I'm afloat!"

"Senorita Lola Fundez! wilt thou deign to sit for me?
I'm a sculptor by profession (opposite at Number Three);
I've an order for a Hebe—On your face: I can't improve."
(Johnson's Hebe wasn't ordered, but the rascal was in love!)

Blush'd the Senorita Lola, looking downwards at her feet,
(Mind you, they were worth inspection), "Should the proposition meet
From Mamma, with no objection." "Good Senora, you'd permit?"
"If expense be not an object," Johnson answered "Not a bit!"

"We are poor—my husband Gomez, of each bull-fight spends the price,
Lola cannot sit without me —" Terms are settled in a trice.
Daily sits the Senorita, seldom the Senora wakes;
Most delightful are the sittings, very long the Hebe takes!

"Dearest mother, my Columbus, like a house on fire proceeds;"
Johnson wrote—"but for expenses still more cash its progress needs."
Johnson had not touched Columbus, (fibs were of his faults the worst);
All he'd done was just in plaster, of fair Lola's head—my first.

II.

"Senor Pedro—Mister Johnson? This, I think, is number three?"
"Yo no hablo Ingles,"—"Fiddle! I'm his mother—say it's me!"
"Soy Espanol."—"Stuff and nonsense, he's at home, I know—stand back!
So! it's just as I suspected. Peter, home with me you pack!

"Never mind the minx's fainting; hold your noise, you chattering hag—
Peter Nicodemus Johnson, please to pack your carpet bag."
You may guess the scene thus hinted—Mrs. J. had sagely reckon'd
That some Spanish nymph o'er Peter, had of love—my first, my second.

III.

"Great attraction! Spanish Dancers! Houses crammed from roof to floor!
Senor Gim Alonso José, and his troupe, for one week more!"
"Peter, would you like to see them?" "No! I only wish to die!"
"Fiddle! they will cheer your spirits." "As you please—suppose they try."

Finished is the five-act drama, Mr. Howe has gone to sup;
Ordered is Miss Cushman's carriage; for the ballet, ring they up.
"Do, for goodness' sake, cease moaning, folks are staring in the pit.
See! your fav'rite Spanish beauties!" "They!" said Johnson, "not a bit."

Dark Senora Lucilonga! Idol of th' enraptur'd house,
Vainly dost thou twitch thy founcees, as, in play, to chase a mouse;
As regards our dismal hero, only—all the audience roar!
Vainly dost thou heel and toe it, kicking up behind and fore!

Fair Juditha Callaganez! vainly dost thou strive and work
At *El Jigo* (dance transplanted from thy native groves of Cork);
Vainly is the coat to tread on, offered thee by swains galore!
Vainly sounds the rapt'd *shillela* to thy dance upon the floor!

But what sounds are those? "Good gracious! Peter! what are you about—?"

"None but *she* so well could play them!" "Order! silence! turn him out!"

"Oh! that form, 't is she, by Heaven! Lola!" "Pedro!"—swoon'd!
Plump upon the stage; the prompter dropp'd the curtain: so must we.

She had danced her way to London, sought for riches and renown
But for his sake.—They were married at St. George's, Camden Town.
They are happy; Mrs. Johnson, senior, some miles off resides,
On an out-door pension'd footing (this arrangement was the bride's).

By the way, I haven't told you what it was that Johnson heard,
When he made the exclamation which the British audience stirr'd.
No! nor will I—Call on Johnson (now at work with all his soul),
In his studio, as a relic, cased in glass, you'll see my whole.



REBUS.

(For explanations of last week's *Rebus* and *Charade*, see page 46.)

THE EXHIBITION OF THE
ROYAL ACADEMY.

SECOND ARTICLE.

Mr. F. R. PICKERSGILL's "Bri-
tomart disarming," and "Christian
conducted into the Valley of Humili-
ation," are among the most remark-
able pictures of the Exhibition. The
clever composition, fine colour, and
exquisitely graceful character of the
heads, in the first-named picture, are
worthy of high praise. There are a
decision and firmness of purpose both
in the conception and execution of
the work, that give it some of the
best qualities occasionally found in
an exquisite antique intaglio—but
with more of the picturesque reality
of living nature. It has been urged
that the figures are not Spenserian
—and, moreover, that they are devoid
of appropriate expression; but the
artistic combination of form and
colour are so pleasing, and the mani-
pulation so masterly, that the absence
of other excellences, however impor-
tant, is forgotten.

Mr. H. O'Neill's "Return of the
Wanderer" is one of those pictures
that tells its story so completely, and
so well, that it becomes, as it were, a
romance on canvas, in which a skil-
ful reader may trace as clearly the
story of those four simple figures, as
in the pages of a book. The compo-
sition is straggling—the execution
feeble, for the master—and the colour
unpleasantly gray; yet the specta-
tor's attention is at once arrested, and
he stays to read the sad history that is
so graphically told. The Wanderer—
a young woman, care-worn and way-
worn, carrying her baby—has re-
pent of a disobedient and imprudent
marriage, and has returned to seek
that mother's consolation, whose un-
heeded advice might have spared so
much misery. She is crossing the
churchyard towards her own old home
—her mother's home—and in that
churchyard finds that mother's grave;
at which she is seen kneeling. Her
father and her sister, unaware of the
"return of the wanderer," are coming
forth from the cottage, in the back
ground, to pay their daily visit to that
sacred spot. There will be a recon-
ciliation over that grave; but too
late.

Mr. Solomons' graceful picture—
"A Contrast"—is open, in some re-
spects, to the same objection as the
work of Mr. H. O'Neill. The compo-
sition is, as a whole, rather spotty,
and the interest is too much divided;
and yet the main object of the work
—the contrast—is so well attained,
that minor defects may be passed
over. It has been, among general
visitors, one of the favourite pictures
of the season; and the delicate and
sickly air of the young invalid, in her
Bath chair, into whose cheeks even
the fresh sea-breeze that is evidently
blowing is ineffectual to bring the
pink bloom of health, is so strongly
contrasted with the hale figures of the two pretty fisher-girls, ruddy with
the hues of health, that it appeals at once, and forcibly, to the most casual
observer; while the accessorial figures also tell their part of the story suffi-
ciently well.

Mr. Phillip has this season another of his singularly characteristic



EL PASEO.—(BY J. PHILLIP. FROM THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.)

Spanish studies, "El Paseo"—a real masterpiece in its way; and which has
found a royal purchaser. The dark Spanish eye—the coquettish use of the
fan—the very turn of the head—carry the reminiscences of the spectator
back to the Prado, if he has ever had the good fortune to be there at
the hour when Spanish beauty crowds that delightful promenade. Our en-

graving will convey an excellent ge-
neral idea of this clever picture. Mr.
Phillip has evidently seized the local
tone of Spanish subjects with more zest
and more success than that of his Scot-
tish scenes; although his "Collect-
ing the Offering in a Scotch Kirk"
is a remarkable work, in which the
expression of the different heads is de-
fined with great nicety, and executed
with much manipulative skill.

Mr. Poole's picture is inferior in
tone to his somewhat similar work of
last year. It is entitled, "The Se-
venth Day of the Decameron—Philo-
mena's Song by the side of the beau-
tiful Lake." The first thing that the
spectator inquires on examining this
picture, is the reason of the strange
lured glare which pervades the scene
—whether it be the effect of a threat-
ened earthquake, or the yellow smoke
preceding an eruption of Vesuvius
that has spread so far as Florence—or
whether, indeed, it may not be a conse-
quence of the rapidly-approaching
end of the world, caused by the
proximity of some glaring comet that
is about to overwhelm the unconscious
revellers. The critic will be slow
to believe that the strange atmos-
pheric phenomenon which the painter
has so cleverly produced, is in-
tended for a soft, warm, southern
moonlight. The figures in this work
are, however, all singularly graceful and
full of poetic expression; and their
smiles seemed bathed in the freshness
of the beautiful lake, and touched with
the softness of the evening hour, and
the sweetness of Philomena's song.
They are altogether unaware of the
frightful convulsion of nature that is
impending; as the state of the atmo-
sphere but too plainly portends.

Among works of less pretension, Mr.
Grant's picture, "The Apothecary,"
holds a good position. The back-
ground and its accessories are, per-
haps, too conventionally studied, after
the manner of a certain school, founded
on effects produced by masses of dark
brown shadow; in which all the ob-
jects seem glazed with the same con-
ventional *treacy* tone, as it has been
termed. But the two principal figures,
Romeo and the Apothecary, are both
well drawn and painted, though the
Apothecary is scarcely lean enough,
and the evidences of poverty are
scarcely sufficient, seeing that it is
his poverty alone, and not his will,
that consents to sell the poison. The
contrast of careless levity among the
figures without, seen through the half-
open door, is well conceived, and many
of the details are very carefully and
conscientiously wrought. It is Mr.
Grant's best work.

Mr. Egg's double picture, "The
Life and Death of Buckingham," is,
in some respects, a fine work; and
the contrast of the luxury and levity
of the banquet, in the first compart-
ment, and the solitary scene of death in
the squalid room of the hut, in the

second, is rendered effective by the close juxtaposition of the two works.
We, however, prefer Mr. Egg's less ambitious picture, illustrating Moore's
well-known lines:—

"Come rest in this bosom, my own stricken deer," &c.
It embodies one of the last passages in the life of Emmet, the unfor-



ROMEO AND THE APOTHECARY.—(BY W. GRANT. FROM THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.)

tanate Irish patriot, and is full of truthful force; the expression and effect of a last—an eternal leave-taking—are expressed with painful passion and power.

We prefer Mr. Frost's "Penserosa" to his classical nymphs, satyrs, and loves, which are not quite so fascinating as usual this year. Mr. Cope's "Royal Prisoners at Carisbrook," though severely criticised by some of our cotemporaries, we nevertheless consider a meritorious work; but the artist is not in his full force this season. Our great marine painter, though he has one work on an unusually large scale, we think also below the standard of his usual excellence. Mr. Horsley's "Scene in the Library of Don Quixote" is full of good design and clever painting, but has not that glowing local tone which is so happily caught in Mr. Phillip's Spanish subjects. Mr. Knight's portraits are excellent, as usual. But Mr. F. Grant has none of those fascinating female portraits that raised him to the position of a worthy successor to the ever graceful Lawrence; and Mr. Buckner, in a similar line of portraiture, is less successful than usual.

In the Miniature Room, Mr. Thorburn's exquisite miniature pictures are, as usual, the great attraction, to all who are not absorbed in the search for the likeness of some particular Mr. Smith or some especial Mrs. Jones, their intimates, whose portraits they are intensely interested in recognising among the notabilities of the Exhibition; and this class of visitors we were sorry to find very numerous, forming a dense crowd about the miniatures, which prevented amateurs from obtaining a glimpse of the works of Thorburn or Ross, or some few others, whose miniature portraits are worth looking at as works of art.

EXPLANATION OF ILLUSTRATED REBUS IN THE LAST NUMBER.

When Poverty comes in at the door, Love flies out at the window.
(When; P, over T, comes in at the door; Love flies O. U; T. [tea] at the window.)

ANSWER TO CHARADE IN THE LAST NUMBER.

Redoubt—(Read-out.)

To CORRESPONDENTS.—We do not know whether most to mistrust our own powers of mystification, or to congratulate our readers on the acuteness of their perceptive and analytical faculties. Certainly the overwhelming number of letters we have received containing correct solutions of our last week's problems has astonished us, while it has put us on our mettle for the future. We must, however, warn our Correspondents, that whatever pleasure they may derive from the triumph of showing that they have "found us out"—a pleasure from which we by no means wish to deprive them—it will be impossible for us in future to print their various explanatory communications. This week, however, we break through the rule in favour of the following solutions.

ANSWER TO REBUS.

When P over T comes in at the door,
Your number of friends will be thinned, O!
Love flying O. U.
And the Tea of the shrew,
Mean that love will fly out at the window.

ANSWERS TO CHARADE.

A Leed who cannot READ 's a puzzle greater,
Than your charade, which I at once made out.
Almas are won by men from Alma Mater—
Learning's required to capture a REDOUBT.
True, Bearnsky might have said, "let learning die,"
Sufficeth Plantigrade "our old nobility."

K. (Birmingham).

I've found it out, I rather think!—Lord Plantigrade Fitzurse
Would have fared a great deal better, (he could hardly have fared worse!)
Had he "but better learnt to READ"—in fact, 'twere well if he
Had rather knocked his own eye out, than out of "hope" an "e."

His vile pronunciation would drive Frenchmen into fits,
And then to hear him sing "Syree," you'd think he'd lost his wits.
Whatever state Lord P. was in, you'd find, I've little doubt,
That both in accent and in tune, he was completely out.

But see! in yon Crimean land, 'mid clash of ringing steel—
The wild shriek of the wounded, and the cannon's thunder-peat,
He dashes on before his men, with loud triumphant shout—
All honour to the bold Fitzurse—he's taken the REDOUBT.

JABL (Edinburgh).

CHIT-CHAT OF THE WEEK.

THE WAR—nothing but the war. Even our amusements are connected with the war. At the Gallery in Regent-street we have a capital representation of the night attack of General Pelissier. At the Great Globe we have a model of Cronstadt, as a foretaste of the interest of the coming campaign. At the Surrey Gardens, the *piece de resistance* is a model of Sebastopol; and the same doomed city is the subject of the present panorama in Leicester-square; while part second of Captain Biddulph's "Topographical Sketches of the Ground before Sebastopol," is now lying upon our table—to say nothing of books and prints innumerable upon the same absorbing subject—the war.

M. Corlabert, secretary of the French Geographical Society, is publishing a map of a novel character. We have had maps before displaying the distribution of geographical strata, and even of the density of general population; but never, till the appearance of the map of this ingenious geographer, have we had a map showing the "distribution of celebrities." According to this chart (which refers only to France), it is shown that the district of La Manche has produced the greatest number of poets, historians, philosophers, and artists. The provinces near the North Sea, the greatest generals. Orators, naturalists, physicians, and inventors, have been produced in the greatest numbers in the provinces bordering on the Mediterranean; and politicians and lawyers are shared between the Mediterranean provinces and La Manche.

Sir Joseph Paxton's proposed circuit of railway connecting all the metropolitan termini, wild as the project may appear, is, nevertheless, under serious discussion, and may, from an apparently visionary project, become a realised fact; for in these days of crystal palaces and submarine telegraphs, nothing seems impossible. The metropolitan rail is to commence at the Edgeware-road, and from King's-cross to the Eastern Counties it will be almost continuously subterranean. But the most wonderful feature is the grade of glass 180 feet high and 73 feet wide, which is to commence at the Royal Exchange, cross the river to the stations over London-bridge, and recross it to the Houses of Parliament. In this stupendous arcade are to be a vast line of brilliant shops, and a promenade, in which ladies can enjoy a Madeira climate all through the winter.

A scarcely less comprehensive scheme is that of Mr. Gishorne for a continuous Thames embankment. The line of magnificent quays, &c., &c., thus proposed, would leave a uniform width of 700 feet to the river, the width of Westminster Bridge; and along the quays thus formed are to be lines of railway, as well as roads for ordinary traffic.

In Paris, changes and improvements, though not on so vast a scale, are as busy as in London. Among those of most importance to a casual visitor, are the throwing open, without let or hindrance, to all comers, of the noble palace of Fontainebleau, and all the fairy wonders of Versailles. This alone, independent of the attraction of the Great Exhibition, renders a trip to Paris at this season more than usually desirable. Indeed, these loons appear equally attractive to the Parisians as to strangers; for on fine days, all Paris, stranger and native, is out of doors, and the throng of pleasure-seekers and sight-seers, from the doors of the Archaeological Museum of the Hotel Cluni to the Bal Mabille, is dense and never-ceasing.

It is said that Sir Francis Moon is justly appreciated in the clique artistique, as having been a munificent patron of art during his successful career as a publisher. A writer in the "Leader" informs us, that the day on which he visited the Exhibition in civic scarlet, was remarkably fine, and that *luna sereno celo fulgebat*.

From Rome, we learn the deceased Cardinal Mai, the learned paleographer, had ordered his own tomb for the church of which he was titular, some time before his death. He is said to have visited the studio of Benvenuti, the sculptor, to whom he had entrusted the work, a few days before he died, and gave some final directions, as though in anticipation of his approaching end. The design is said to be simple and striking, consisting

of a kneeling figure, supported on a well-designed pedestal, highly enriched with bas-reliefs, relating to the learned labours of the lamented *savant*. Among these bas-reliefs are representations of the Vatican and Ambrosian libraries, as being the scenes of some of his greatest literary discoveries.

While speaking of Roman *ou dits*, we may repeat the rumour, that the Duke of Northumberland has purchased the gallery of pictures of the Baron Camuciani, late Director of the Roman School of Mosaic, &c. The gem of the gallery is said to be a *capo d'opera* of Bellini, retouched by Titian.

After the Cabinet Council on Saturday, the Premier, mounted on a large and flighty steed, rode out to Kensington, and caused much alarm among persons taking equestrian exercise in the Park, from his having, on two occasions, been nearly thrown off. In returning by the same route, he seemed still to require all his wit and attention to manage the animal, his Lordship evidently sitting very uneasy in his saddle; and although passing Mr. Vernon Smith, Mr. James Wilson, and other members of his own Government, he appeared as if he did not recognise them, or was unable to respond to their salutations. Those gentlemen, however, in the van of a promiscuous company, followed his Lordship to Hyde Park Corner, until apprised that he had dismounted in safety at his own residence, having experienced less inconvenience than "John Gilpin."

The attempt to establish a Literary Fund in Paris, under the title of *Société de gens de Lettres*, is violently opposed by M. Veuillot, once a carpenter, but now better known as the editor of "L'Univers," and the author of a work on "Miracles," in which flying friars and weeping pictures are discussed with great unctious. This opponent urges that such a society will yield more consolation for failures than inspiration for genius.

Paris, however, with or without the aid of a literary fund, is very active just now in literary matters, no fewer than twenty-three new periodicals being announced, addressed, of course, to various sections of the French public. One is entitled *L'Union des Cordonniers*, edited by M. Savinier Lapointe, who describes himself as *Cordonnier poète*.

A curious anecdote of a secret Russian history, of the date of Napoleon I., is going the round of the *salons*. The work referred to is M. Segur's *Histoire des Kossoques*, written in 1813, by command of Napoleon. It was considered desirable that this history should not be published till it had been submitted to competent judges; and Marcel, the chief of the *Imprimerie Imperiale*, was ordered to print it secretly!—"Print a book secretly!" "It is impossible, Sire," said Marcel; "But—it shall be done;" and it was done. Marcel copied the whole work with his own hand—counting the letters and words in each line. He then numbered every line so counted; and after cutting up the work into separate lines thus numbered, they were given promiscuously to different compositors, to set up separately. Their formation into pages, by the aid of the numbers, was the work of his own hand; the impressions were then pulled by blind printers, and the sheets arranged and stitched by deaf and dumb binders; and the secret never oozed out till divulged by Marcel himself, when the necessity for concealment no longer existed.

Apocryph of histories of Russia: a new one is announced from the pen of M. Lamartine, a companion volume to his recent history of Turkey. He has also, it appears, entered into arrangements with the "Siecle" to furnish a series of *feuilletons*, to be entitled, "My Readings." *De vero*, the capacity of production among these *litterateurs* of France must be elastic; it may be stretched to any extent.

The originator of monster concerts in France, M. Delphat, was the *doyen* of the French musicians. He had reached the great age of 98, and died the other day at Lyons, after a long and prosperous career.

M. Lenoir's plan of ancient Paris, settling the sites of all the ancient historical buildings, and illustrating them with the facades, has met with deserved success, and seems to suggest the undertaking of a similar work, by competent hands, for our own metropolis, before the projected sweeping alterations and improvements shall have rendered the necessary collection of materials impossible. Among buildings of private interest now in course of demolition, may be mentioned Mrs. Maryatt's villa at Wimbledon, and Theodore Hook's cottage at Fulham.

Among the doings at Oxford on Wednesday last, the Poet Laureate was created a D.C.L., and a like honour was conferred on Colonel Sabine and Sir Charles Lyell, in the interest of science, and on Sir De Lacy Evans and Sir John Burgoyne, in recognition of their military achievements.

The world has been busy of late with the celebration of anniversaries. We have but recently heard of the one, held in his native village, in honour of the birth of Hahnemann, the founder of homoeopathy; and now, the German papers are full of the honours rendered to the memory of the national dramatist and poet, Schiller, on the fiftieth anniversary of his death. At Berlin, his Wallenstein was played, preceded by a prologue, illustrated by *tableaux vivants* from scenes in his most striking works. The same programme was performed at Frankfurt, but the play selected was his celebrated "Love and Intrigue." At Vienna, "the Maid of Orleans" was produced for the occasion, with extraordinary splendour; but it was at Dresden that the most interesting ceremony was performed—which consisted in a procession, accompanied by many appropriate accessories, to Loschwitz, where he composed his best works, in a little vine-covered summer house, near which a commemorative inscription has been placed. Subscriptions were there raised, during the day, to found a "Schiller Institute," for the relief of German poets reduced by poverty. At Paris, Rachel, in jealousy at the success of La Ristori, has played at the anniversary of Corneille; and the birth day of the poet Moore has been celebrated in Dublin. Other gossip from Germany informs us that a female Walhalla is about to be founded in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, of which the Queen is to be chief patroness; and it is said that the old Guelph castle of Weiberteure is to be rebuilt with great splendour for the purpose.

Our London publishers have issued within but a few days of each other three books on Paris—"Bell Smith Abroad," a clever lively book by an American lady; Bayle St. John's "Louvre, or the Biography of a Museum," full of curious and instructive matter; and Mr. Blanchard Jerrold's "Imperial Paris," which pretends to be nothing more than a pleasant gossiping guide to fly-away visitors—a task which it fulfils with agreeable vivacity.

Literature in Hungary has been of late years principally represented by its three leading poets. One of them, Petöfi, has been carried off prematurely by death, at the early age of 26, but not before his name had become illustrious among his countrymen by numerous works. Vörösmarty has withdrawn from the busy life of active literature to the quiet of the country, for the purpose of translating the works of our Shakespeare into his national language. The last of the trio, Johan Arany, is however still busy with original works. He is best known by his "Toldi," a poem which has passed through several editions, and has since written "The Reign of Marany," and other works, and lastly "Toldiesleze" (the evening of the life of Toldi). The most prolific of the recent prose writers of Hungary have bestowed their labours principally upon romance. Moritz Jokay has been called the Hungarian Dumas. Another writer nearly as prolific, of the same class, though his style is distinct, is Baron Josika, who is now a refugee in Brussels.

Among light readable books just issued from the French press may be mentioned M. Henri Martin's life of Tancrede de Rohan, more extraordinary than a romance; and the ever busy Dumas's new volume of his "Grands Hommes en robe de chambre," which contains charming traits of the private and inner life of Henri Quatre, and is full of piquant description and lively anecdote.

Dr. Doran, in his "Table Traits," tells some good anecdotes about many matters, and among others relates a story of the late Vice-Chancellor Shadwell's passion for the exercise of swimming. He tells us, with much pleasant humour, how a posse of attorneys sought him out at Barnes Elms, and finding that he was gone down to the river, pursued him thither, took a boat, and found him floating down with the tide. Rowing alongside the floating chancellor, they stated their case, and the judge granted his injunction; and the lawyers returned to town, and the judge continued his cooling and refreshing exercise.

But of all English book announcements, the most agreeable are advertisements conveying the intelligence that Charles Dickens is engaged upon a new novel, to commence in November, and that Alfred Tennyson has a new work, "Maude and other Poems," just ready to issue from the press.

In theatrical matters, the production of Mr. Smart's opera, which was

not a success, and Mr. Sanders' original play, which, with all its cleverness, has the fault of being dull, cannot be chronicled as remarkable events. But, *en revanche*, we recommend all our readers within a day of the Olympic, to lose no time in seeing "Still Water Runs Deep." It is both well written and well played. We hear, however, that Miss Heron is about to appear in a five-act play, respecting which the most sanguine expectations are afloat; and we hear, too, of new engagements by Mr. Smith for his successful operatic speculation at Drury-lane. M. and Madame Gasser have had a decided success, and are to be succeeded by M. and M. Schmidt, from Frankfurt, and Lucy Escott, from Naples, who is to appear in "La Donna del Lago," and engagements with other eminent artists are spoken of as on the *tapie*. The most interesting theatrical news we have, however, is concerning Mr. Thackeray's five act comedy of "Modern Life," understood to have been written for performance at the Olympic for Mr. Angus Reach's benefit, and which is now said to be in preparation at the Haymarket Theatre.

The gossip of the studios for the week is rather barren; but it may be mentioned as a curious example of the undying spirit of dilettantism, that a print of Hogarth's, in consequence of its *unique etale*, sold at the Bernal sale for £81 18s. The *unique etale* consisted in a misspelling in the title before it was corrected, which stands in this impression, the modern midnight conversation; and in the fact that this title is accompanied by six lines of poetry, instead of the four found on later impressions. Mr. Bernal only gave 1½ guineas for this precious memento of the blundering of the engraver of the title.

It may be recorded at the same time, in illustration of the more gratifying fact, that art knows no claims of special politics or special dynasties—that Horace Vernet has just gone to Fronsdorf to paint the portrait of the Comte de Chambord. The Comte is to be represented on horseback, of the size of life. This versatile and gifted artist must have some piquant anecdotes to tell of his various sitters. His career among falling and changing dynasties will have been almost as chequered and extraordinary as that of his countryman Isabey, who painted the miniature of Robespierre, and the celebrities of the Revolution, and lived to paint those of Louis Philippe and Napoleon III., and all the intermediate notabilities of France, indeed it may be said of Europe, for few visited Paris without sitting to the celebrated Isabey.

REAR-ADMIRAL BOXER.

ON the evening of the 4th of this month, Rear-Admiral Edward Boxer, Admiral Superintendent of Balacava harbour, died of cholera on board the *Jason*. The correspondence from the East has made everybody familiar with this old sailor's name. He was one of the last of the "old school,"—the strange, swearing, passionate, obstinate "tars" of the bygone days, whom naval novelists love to paint. How he discharged his duties in this his last and highest appointment, will be a question for future consideration when fuller materials are before us. But, meanwhile, we cannot do better than give our readers a sketch of his services. For old Boxer had seen service—sharp, hard, and continuous service—extending over a period of fifty-seven years, during which he was almost constantly employed, in one way or another.

Admiral Boxer was a native of Dover; born there in 1784. Two of his brothers entered the navy, and rose to rank. He himself entered it in 1798, as "A. B."—for, like Sir Cloudesly Shovel and other brave men, Boxer, we believe, served at one time "before the mast." However, he soon obtained a midshipman's place from his captain (Lord Ranelagh, commanding the *Doris*, 36), and while in that vessel took part, in July, 1801, in a very brilliant performance—the "cutting out" of *Le Chevette* in Camaret Bay, near Brest. As he was at this time only seventeen years of age—and this may be considered his initiation into active service,—we shall do his memory the justice of giving a short account of it.

In the summer of 1801, three British frigates—the *Doris*, *Benulien*, and *Uranie*, were stationed, by order of Cornwallis (who then commanded the Channel fleet), off the point of St. Mathieu, to watch the French and Spanish fleets in Brest harbour. Lying at anchor three miles off, they observed the *Chevette*—a 20-gun corvette—in Camaret Bay, and resolved to cut her out. The first night of the attempt, the boats got separated from each other, and were surprised by daylight, and postponed the attack; so that the *Chevette*, thus getting warning, ran a mile and a half further up the bay—moored herself under heavy batteries,—and took soldiers on board so as to augment her number to 339 men. Not satisfied with this, a gun-boat was moored, by way of a guard, armed with two thirty-six pounders; and now feeling perfectly safe, the *Chevette* hoisted a large French ensign above an English one, and defied the enemy. All this of course sharpened the eagerness of our fellows for the business; and at half-past nine at night, fifteen boats, containing among them 280 officers and men, (James's "Naval History," vol. iii., 215,) left the squadron for the assault, under the command of Lieutenant Losack. Losack, however, detaching himself with his own and five other boats, in chase of a boat from the shore—and not returning as soon as was expected—Lieutenant Keith Maxwell, next in command, resolved, though his number was reduced to 180 men, to go on with the affair himself. It was about one o'clock in the morning when they approached the *Chevette*. A fire of musketry and grape from her, instantly burst upon them; and a fire of musketry from the shore. But the boats dashed on her; on both bows, and on the quarter; sabres, pikes, and tomahawks were faced, and beaten down, and driven back; a party fought their way aloft to loose sails; and, after a terrible and bloody struggle, the cable was cut. Away swept the corvette, with her sails fluttering,—the batteries on shore firing on her; the Frenchmen jumping overboard—or those who had been driven below, firing from below,—and the deck covered with dead bodies. This piece of work was much admired at the time, for it was done against numbers trebly superior. The British had 11 killed, and 57 wounded; the French, 92 killed, and 62 wounded. . . . Edward Boxer was but a subaltern and a boy, but it was a very fiery beginning for a fighting man's career.

Boxer next went to the West Indies, and served in the *Goliath*, 74, there. While in the *Goliath*, in 1803, he was at the taking of *La Mignonne*, a corvette of 18 guns, near St. Domingo; but this was a harmless business, the big *Goliath* snapping up the little *Mignonne*, of course, without trouble. In 1805, he joined the *Arethusa* as "mate," the grade between midshipman and lieutenant; and in that rank also served on board the *Ocean*, 98, "off Cadiz," under Collingwood, whose flag she bore. Several of Collingwood's pleasant and elegant letters are dated "Ocean," and "Ocean, off Cadiz." About the time Boxer must have been under him in that ship, we find Collingwood writing:—"Smith, my man, provides us our dinner; but now I find, that with my losses, and movements, and breakings, I have scarce a knife or fork left, and, indeed, am very ill off for everything. . . . My soup is served in a tin pan, and I have borrowed a pewter tea-pot for my breakfast."—"Correspondence," pp. 191 and 194.) While matters were in this state in the admiral's cabin, we can fancy how the mates and midshipmen were off. Life was very rude, then, afloat, and we must remember that, and not be too hard on the Rear-Admiral's very decided want of all kind of polish in gesture and speech.

In January, 1807, he was confirmed lieutenant, and in the expedition to Egypt, in March of that year, did some sharp work. He commanded a detachment of seamen landed to act with the army under Major-General Fraser, and is mentioned in the "Gazette" accordingly. In 1809, also, he commanded a detachment of boats in a brilliant attack on some French store-ships, bombards, &c., protected by batteries in the Bay of Rosas. He was then a lieutenant of the *Tigre*, 80, and again appeared in the "Gazette." It was a useful piece of service—destroying a whole convoy of ships—and was done with peculiar quickness. The loss of life was considerable.

He removed from the *Tigre* with his captain (Hallowell), when that officer attained his flag, and was his first lieutenant in the *Malta*, 84, from 1811 to 1814. In 1813, he had the direction of the gunboats at the siege of Tarragona (O'Byrne's "Naval Biography," p. 109); and he received his second commission, that of commander, in 1815.

He had up to this time been continually afloat for about seventeen years; but after the peace he was far more employed than the mass of men, and this is much in his favour, considering that he does not seem to have had "family" interest or connection of any kind. He had the *Sparrowhawk*, 18, for some time in 1822-23; and in June, 1823, he was promoted to post-

captain. He was made inspecting-commander in the coast-guard in 1824; served from 1827 to 1830 as flag-captain, at Halifax, to Sir Charles Ogle, in the *Unser*; and in August, 1837, was appointed to the command of the *Papa*, 50, which he retained for four years. He played an important part in the Syrian war of 1840 (for his services in which he was made C.B.); and in the terrible gale of the winter of that year his management of that fine frigate was much admired and talked of on the Mediterranean station. In 1843 he was appointed resident agent for transports, and harbour-master at Quebec. This was his last appointment before he was employed in the present war, and at the time of his death he had attained the rank of Rear-Admiral of the White—a class of officers next above the Rear-Admirals of the Blue, who form the lowest grade of those who have attained the honours of a flag. His admiral's commission bore date 5th March, 1853. He had been fifty-seven years in the English navy, and was 71 years of age. He has left a family.

As we intimated above, the materials do not yet exist for a proper estimate of his management in his last command; nor, while his sudden death is so recent, and its melancholy circumstances so fresh upon us, do we feel inclined to pass a judgment on it—were we capable of so doing—which professional men might reasonably dispute.

Lord Raglan has the following paragraph in the despatch in which he announces his death, dated 4th June:—

"It is well known that this officer devoted his whole life to the public service. Since he undertook the appointment of admiral-superintendent of the harbour of Balaklava he has applied himself incessantly to the discharge of his arduous duties, exposing himself in all weathers; and he has rendered a most essential service to the army by improving the landing-places, and establishing wharfs on the west side of this port, whereby the disembarkation of stores and troops has been greatly accelerated, and communications with the shore have been rendered much easier."

Enough, however, has been narrated to entitle Boxer to an honourable place among the seamen of English history. He did a very great deal of work in the course of his long life; and though he missed the great actions of the war, yet, whenever he did get a chance of fighting, he fought heartily and well. He rose from an obscure to a high position by dint of his abilities and his energy. Such facts would tempt us to forgive worse faults than the coarseness—the singularity—the strange phrases—and marvellous exertions, which surrounded with an atmosphere of oddness—this shaggy, sturdy, energetic successor of Old Benbow!

A GAMBLING DEBT OF THE LATE MR. HOPE'S.—Last week an action was brought in Paris, by a Monsieur Seret, before the Tribunal of Commerce, against Mr. W. H. Crosby, residuary legatee of the late Mr. W. Hope, to recover payment of 70,000 francs, the amount of some bills accepted by that gentleman. Mr. Crosby, after representing that Mr. Hope's fortune was much less than was generally supposed, maintained that the Tribunal could not entertain the action, as the bills had been given for a debt at play. In support of this statement he said it was a matter of public notoriety that the late Mr. Hope was passionately fond of gambling, and that for several years he passed almost every night in playing in the house of a M. Ardouin—often losing vast sums. The bills for the 70,000 francs he stated had been given to the order of M. Ardouin, and it was therefore morally certain that they were for losses at play; moreover, there was reason, too, to suppose that M. Seret had given no consideration for the bills. M. Seret represented that Mr. Hope had had business transactions with M. Ardouin, and that the bills had been probably given for a loan—and not for a debt incurred in play. He added, that Mr. Hope's invariable rule, on losing, was to pay ready money; and when he happened not to have sufficient in his purse, to write on his card, "Good for the sum of — francs"—which sum he always paid the next day. The Tribunal decided that it was not proved that the parties were traders, or that the bills had been given for any commercial operation, and that it was therefore without jurisdiction in the case.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A CLERICAL IMPOSTOR.—John Elliot Hadlow, alias the Rev. Mr. Hadlow, alias the Rev. Mr. Norman, alias the Rev. Mr. Magee, an elderly little man, dressed in a very shabby suit of black, with a dirty white neckcloth, and a superfluity of bushy gray whiskers, and a bald head, was brought before the Magistrate at Southwark, charged with obtaining a half-crown under false and fraudulent pretences.

Mr. Wood stated that he was a city missionary, and was employed to investigate cases of charity. On Monday morning last he received a letter written by the prisoner, which set forth that he was an ordained minister of the Church of England, and through his misfortunes was reduced to extreme distress. It alluded to his having been a boy preacher, and that his first sermon was preached at Cheshunt, when he was twelve years of age; that he had preached to large congregations in different parts of England, but having certain misgivings about baptism, he had left the Church of England, and was reduced to want. Witness inquired into the correctness of his appeal, and found that he lived at No. 29, Field Lane, Holborn, but he was not there. He accordingly left a note for him to meet witness at No. 70, Great Guildford Street, Southwark, at half-past six o'clock on Wednesday evening. At that time and place he first met the prisoner, and then he asked him to inform him of his distress, at the same time showing him the letter. He then told witness that he was an ordained minister of the Church of England, and had exercised those functions until "he had a fall," which caused his "backsliding from the paths of religion," which he deeply deplored. Since then, he said, his views were altered respecting baptism, and he left the Established Church. His wife died deranged in a mad-house, leaving him with four young children, who were at the present time living at a place near Bury, with his late wife's sister. Since his "fall," he had preached at a Baptist chapel at Barnstable, other country places, and in the Hackney Road. Also a few years since he visited and preached the Gospel among a few of the friends connected with New Park Street Chapel. That induced Mr. Wood to give him half-a-crown. Since then he had inquired, and found the representations to be all false. Mr. Wood here produced a letter, the contents of which set forth that Mr. Williams had seen the prisoner in a most deplorable condition, writing on the pavement; that he conversed with him, and believed him to be a 'classic,' and he took him by the hand to raise him, and introduced him into one of his schools at Hackney. He then found that it was of no use, and the prisoner left suddenly. He did allow him once to ascend the pulpit and preach, but he was so extremely roid, that he astonished every one in the chapel, and he concluded he was deranged.

The Chief Clerk of the Mendicity Society for thirty-nine years, said he had known the prisoner as a clerical impostor for nearly twenty-seven years, during which time he had been under their notice. He had been convicted eleven times, and witness had seen him in the streets begging, and writing on the pavement.

The Chief Officer of the Mendicity Society said, that he went on the previous night to No. 70, Great Guildford Street, Southwark, and saw the prisoner speaking to Mr. Wood, when he at once identified him as an old impostor. He took him into custody, and found on him textual tracts and religious papers, which he carried about him to defraud the benevolent public. He had never been connected with the Church of England, or any other religious community.

The Magistrate, after perusing all the letters, said he was astonished any sensible man should be taken in by such a person. The obvious cant which the letters contained would be sufficient to awaken in the mind of any person suspicion as to the intent of the writer, and people must be very foolish to attend to them. However, it was a case that required some further investigation, therefore he should remand him for a week.

DELIBERATE SUICIDE.—On Sunday afternoon, Thomas Sheldon, a gunsmith, residing at Shoreditch, destroyed himself. His instrument of destruction was the unmounted double-barrel of a gun, which he securely fixed horizontally in the vice in his workshop, and having charged it with powder and shot, he seated himself in a chair opposite the muzzle, contriving with a lucifer-match attached to an iron rod to reach the touch-hole and explode the contents. The charge appears to have been directed close under the chin. His head was completely shattered.

RARE OCCURRENCE.—A poor woman residing at 11, Ellen Street, New-town, Cardiff, was safely delivered on the 22nd of May last (before the arrival of the medical man) of four fine children, all girls, who, with the mother, are doing well, and likely to live. Her husband, Barney Saunders, has worked for Messrs. Hemmingsway, contractors for the new Bute Docks, for a considerable time, at 15s. per week, and bears an excellent character.

ONE WAY OF MEETING A DIFFICULTY.—The director of the prison at Lucerne recently proposed to the Grand Council to grant a pardon to all the persons confined in that establishment, in consequence of its being so full that no more prisoners could be received!

COURT CIRCULAR.

ROYAL VISIT TO FORT PITT.

THE QUEEN went on Tuesday afternoon to Chatham, to inspect the invalids at the military barracks. Her Majesty and her Royal Highness Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace, at five minutes past two o'clock. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince proceeded to the Bricklayers' Arms station, and travelled by a special train on the South-Eastern railway to the Strand station, where three of her Majesty's carriages were waiting to convey the royal party to Chatham.

The Queen was received by Colonel Eden, commanding the garrison, and was conducted over the hospital at Fort Pitt, and afterwards minutely inspected a large party of invalids, recently returned from the Crimea and the colonies.

Her Majesty then inspected the invalids at Brompton Barracks and the Casemates, and went over the Marine Hospital. Nearly 1,000 sick and wounded men were seen by the Queen, who questioned many of those who had suffered most severely as to the actions in which they had been wounded, and the nature of their injuries.

Her Majesty took her departure from Chatham at six o'clock. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Princess Alice, honoured the Royal Italian Opera with their presence in the evening.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The reserve at Malta has, by the despatch during the previous fortnight of large draughts to the Crimea, been reduced to a strength not exceeding 5,000. The garrison continues unusually healthy.

The "Fire Queen," steam-yacht, Master-Commander Paul, conveyed Admiral the Right Hon. the Earl of Dundonald, G.C.B., on a cruise from Portsmouth on Saturday. The Hecla mercantile steam vessel, purchased by the Government, which arrived at Portsmouth last Saturday week, to be fitted as a water distilling vessel for Balaklava, to supply the troops in the Crimea, was taken into the dock vacated by her Majesty's ship *Impérieuse*, on Saturday, and will forthwith be fitted with steam apparatus, on plans suggested by Mr. T. Grant, the controller of victualling, &c. She will have condensers all round the ship, and will be able to distil 40 tons per day of fresh water from sea-water. This vessel has been re-named the *Wye*.

A draught of the 72nd Regiment, comprising 200 men, under the command of Captain Rice, arrived in Dublin on Friday from Kilkenny. They were to embark on Saturday for the Crimea.

A troop of the 5th Dragoon Guards, under the command of Captain Hayes, ordered to the Crimea, passed through the streets of Dublin on the same day.

PROPOSED ENCAMPMENT ON WOODHOUSE MOOR.—On Wednesday last, Colonel Stehelin, accompanied by Captain Catty, of the 6th Regiment of Foot, now stationed in Leeds, inspected Woodhouse Moor, for the purpose of reporting as to its eligibility for an encampment for the 4th West York Militia. Should the encampment be formed it will be for 1,000 men. An encampment is in course of formation on Westwood Common, Beverley, for 5,000 men, and it is proposed to encamp about 20,000 men altogether in the North of England.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenant S. S. Skipworth, to be Flag Lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Fremantle, at Balaklava; and Wellesley Gregory, to be Lieutenant to the Powerful. Mr. John Frederick Rees, Master, to command the Cyclops, vice Roberts, invalided. Midshipman W. N. Wise, to the Alarm.

AQUATICS.

CLUB MEETINGS.

JUNE.

25th.—Monthly Meeting of Prince of Wales Model Yacht Club.
28th.—Special Meeting of the Anglesey Yacht Club, to receive entries of yachts for the match on July 2.

REGATTAS, MATCHES, &c.

JUNE.

25th, 26th.—Royal Henley-on-Thames Regatta. Entries closed June 16.
26th.—Royal Thames Yacht Club Schooner Match.
28th.—Boston Yacht Club Regatta.
28th.—Chester Regatta.
29th.—Lower Eights, at Eton.
COWES, June 19.—Yachts at and about the Station:—Brilliant, Gipsy Queen, Eugenie, Sybil, Ginevra, Caprice, Frisk, Spider, Sultana, Plover, Shark, Marina, Mayfly. In Harbour fitting:—Titania, Cecile, Julia, Aurora, Whirlwind.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.

The following yachts are entered for the schooner match of Tuesday next:—

Station.	Yacht.	Tons.	Owners.
1.	Dawn	70	T. Broadwood.
2.	Shark	175	W. Curling.
3.	May Fly	114	G. P. Bidder.
4.	Wildfire	59	Sir P. Shelley, Bart.

RANELAGH YACHT CLUB.

A sailing match took place on Saturday last between yachts belonging to this Club, for a silver cup. The distance was from a boat moored just above Battersea Bridge, to another just below Putney Bridge, and back, twice round (being eight miles).

The following yachts were entered:—

Yachts.	Tons.	Owners.	Colours.
Alice	4	Dr. Guest	Blue, white star.
Doubtful	4	Messrs. King	White, red cross.
Cremorne	3	Mr. Bernie	White, red crescent.
Topsy	4	Mr. Adams	Blue, white border.

The Topsy, however, did not start, in consequence of some domestic affliction experienced by her owner.

At 2h. 34m. 50s. the yachts started, with a fresh W.S.W. wind, the Doubtful leading. They rounded the boat at Putney in the following order:—

Alice	8h. 12m. 40s.
Doubtful	8h. 16m. 30s.
Cremorne	8h. 17m. 0s.

The Cremorne being passed, though she was first up to the boat. The running back was quickly accomplished; but after rounding the lower boat the wind lulled; the yachts had now to remain stationary, which they did for an hour, but at the close of that time a thunderstorm came on, and the wind springing up, they made a start homewards, but not arriving within the time specified, they will have to sail the match on a future day.

ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB.

The Vice-Commodore presided at the monthly meeting on Monday last. The whole of the candidates were elected members, and fourteen gentlemen proposed for the next ballot. The Treasurer brought before the club the failure of Messrs. Strahan, Paul, and Co., and consequent loss of two hundred and nine pounds, balance of club funds deposited in their hands, requesting permission from the club to sell out one hundred pounds consols for current expenses. A letter from the Commodore was then read, in which he expressed a hope that the members of the R. L. Y. C. would muster in force at the forthcoming regattas at Lowestoft and Dover.

THE SPARROWHAWK, cutter yacht, 2, Messrs. Edwin Jult and Co., wine merchants, owners, will be despatched from Portsmouth to the Baltic fleet on the 25th inst. They will gratuitously take charge of and deliver any packages for officers of the fleet, but the measurement of each package must not exceed one cubic foot.

THE LUGGER MYSTERY, of sixteen tons, arrived safely at Melbourne on the 14th of March, from Penzance.

THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH has become a patron of the Royal Thames Yacht Club.

CHELSEA REGATTA.

A very spirited regatta, in which both watermen and landmen were engaged, came off on Monday evening, at Chelsea.

First Heat.—W. Blake and T. Brown, green, 1; C. Blake and A. Mangum, yellow, 2; P. Wingate and W. Johnson, white, 0.—Won by two lengths.

Second Heat.—C. Woodford and G. Drouett, red, 1; J. Dodd and E. Curtis, blue, 2; G. Wingate and W. Godwin, pink, 0.—Won easily.

Third Heat.—C. Blake and A. Mangum, yellow, 1; J. Dodd and E. Curtis, blue, 2.

Fourth Heat.—W. Blake and T. Brown, 1; G. Woodford and G. Drouett, 2.

The distance rowed was about a mile and a half.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

NOTWITHSTANDING that the money purchases of stock this week have been comparatively trifling, the Consol market has ruled steady as to price, the decline in the quotations having been only $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This fall may be attributed to two causes, viz., the unfavourable rumours afloat on the Paris Bourse respecting the operations of the allied armies before Sebastopol, and the falling due of the instalment of £1,600,000 on account of the new loan of £16,000,000. We may observe, however, that the amount paid on Tuesday was only £550,000, the remainder of the sum having been previously realised by the Government.

The leading quotations for the Three per Cents. have been $91\frac{1}{2}$, though at one time on Wednesday, towards the shutting, they were $91\frac{1}{4}$. The Three per Cents. Reduced have varied from $91\frac{1}{2}$ to $92\frac{1}{2}$, and the New Three per Cents. $92\frac{1}{2}$ up to $92\frac{1}{2}$. Bank Stock has been firm, at 210 to 211; and we have no trans-

actions to report in India Stock. Long Annuities, 1860, have marked $3\frac{1}{4}$ 4; ditto, 1885 (being the new stock), 167. India Bonds have advanced to 80s. Exchequer Bills, 18s. to 21s. premium. We have had a fine market for Exchequer Bonds, at 101 to 101 $\frac{1}{2}$.

In Foreign stock there has been only a limited business doing. Brazilian Five per Cents. have been done at 100 $\frac{1}{2}$; ditto, small, 100 $\frac{1}{2}$; ditto, new, 100 $\frac{1}{2}$; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents., 57 $\frac{1}{2}$; ditto for the Account, 59; Chilean Six per Cents., 103 $\frac{1}{2}$; Danish Three per Cents., 182 $\frac{1}{2}$, 82 $\frac{1}{2}$; Peruvian Four-and-a-half per Cents., 68 $\frac{1}{2}$; Sardinian Five per Cents., 84 $\frac{1}{2}$, ex div.; Rhenish Three per Cents., New Deferred, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$; ditto, Passive, 4; Turkish Six per Cents., 51 $\frac{1}{2}$; Venezuela Four-and-a-half per Cents., 28; Mexican Three per Cents., 21 $\frac{1}{2}$; Spanish Three per Cents., 39; Belgian Four-and-a-half per Cents., 94 $\frac{1}{2}$; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents., 64 $\frac{1}{2}$; Dutch Four Cents., 91 $\frac{1}{2}$.

No direct arrivals of gold have taken place from Australia, but several vessels are now due, having large quantities on board, viz., about £300,000. From New York we have received £209,985, and it is understood that the next packet will bring nearly 1,000,000 dollars. There have been several imports of silver from the Continent, although the supply here is still large. The transactions in that metal have been extensive, and over £349,000 have been shipped to India, China, and Egypt. The quantity of gold forwarded to France, Holland, and Belgium this week has been trifling, and the next returns of the Bank of England are expected to show a stock of bullion equal to £18,000,000.

The last accounts of the Bank of France show a falling off in the stock of bullion of over £4,000,000; but the supply in the branch banks has increased 10,000,000, compared with the previous month.

The Mining Market has been firm, but without much activity in transfers. There has been a slight fall in the value of most Railway Shares, even including the best lines, yet the supply of scrip in the Exchange has not increased.

Money for all commercial purposes has been very abundant, and the minimum rate of interest at the Bank of England is now only $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. In Lombard Street, the best bills are readily discounted at 3 per cent. This competition on the part of the private bankers is depriving the Bank of any additional increase in its discount business.

METROPOLITAN MARKETS.

CORN [EXCHANGE].—The arrivals of English Wheat up to our Market this week, have been very moderate. For all kinds the demand has ruled steady, and prices have been well supported. Foreign Wheat has met only a retail inquiry, on former terms. There has been an improved sale for Barley, the value of which has had an upward tendency. Malt has moved off heavily. The Oat trade has ruled firm, and prime corn has realized 6d. per quarter more money. Beans and Peas, including Flour, have commanded full quotations.

ENGLISH CURRENCY.—Red Wheat, 69s. to 76s.; White do., 75s. to 84s.; Malt, 65s. to 72s.; Rye, 42s. to 43s.; Oats, 24s. to 34s.; Tick Beans, 39s. to 43s.; Pigeon, 42s. to 48s.; Boiling Peas, 42s. to 47s.; Maple, 40s. to 42s.; Gray, 37s. to 40s. per quarter; Town made Flour, 65s. to 70s.; Town Households, 64s. to 65s.; Country, 56s. to 58s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, ex ship, 51s. to 53s., per 280lbs.

SEEDS.—There has been a moderate inquiry for Linseed, at full prices. In other seeds very little is doing.

CATTLE.—The supplies of Stock, exhibited in the New Market this week, have been seasonably good, and of fair average quality. For most kinds of Beasts the demand has ruled steady, at an advance of 4d. per 8lbs. Sheep have sold freely at the same amount of improvement. Calves have realised an improvement of 6d. per 8lbs. In the value of Lambs and Calves, very little change has taken place. Beef, from 2s. 6d. to 5s.; Mutton, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 2d.; Lamb, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.; Veal, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; Pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d., to sink the offals.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.—The Trade has been active as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; Mutton, 2s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; Lamb, 5s. 2d. to 6s. 4d.; Veal, 4s. to 5s. 2d.; Pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d., per 8lbs by the carcass.

TEA.—The business doing in this article is by no means extensive, yet prices are well supported. There are very few sellers of Common Sound Congou under 9d. per lb.

SUGAR.—Nearly all kinds of raw Sugar have met a dull inquiry this week, and late rates are barely supported. Barbadoes has sold at from 34s. to 39s. 6d.; Demerara, 33s. 6d. to 39s.; Brown Mauritius, 31s. to 34s.; Brown, 34s. 6d. to 38s.; Grainy, 37s. 6d. to 39s.; Buenos, 37s. 6d. to 38s. 6d.; and Havannah, 40s. 2s. 6d. per cwt. Refined goods move off steady, at from 47s. 6d. to 53s. per cwt. In crushed and wet lumps, very little is doing.

COFFEE.—The transactions are chiefly for immediate wants. In prices, however, we have no change to notice. Good old native Ceylon is selling at 46s. 6d. to 47s. per cwt. The stock is now small, compared with last year.

RICE.—All kinds are rather slow in sale; nevertheless, prices are supported.

SALTETRE.—The demand has improved, and the quotations have advanced 1s. per cwt. About 3,000 bags have changed hands, at 31s. per cwt. for fine quality.

INDIGO.—There are now 2,800 chests announced for the next quarterly sales. Our market is firm, and prices are well supported.

METALS.—Scotch pig iron has realized 78s. to 77s. Manufactured parcels are in demand, at full prices. Spelter, on the spot, is worth £23, 10s. to £23, 15s. and for forward delivery £24, 5s. per ton. There is a good inquiry for Tin and Tin Plates, the value of which has an upward tendency.

COTTON.—The demand has fallen off, and the late advance in quotations is barely supported.

WOOL.—The next public sales of Colonial Wool, at which nearly 70,000 bales will be offered, will commence on the 5th of July. English wool is firm, and quite as dear as last week.

HORS.—Our market is very scantily supplied; yet the demand is by no means brisk. In prices very little change has taken place.

OILS.—Lined oil, on the spot, is selling at 39s. 3d. per cwt. Palm is dull, at 39s. to 40s.; Coconut, 40s. 6d. to 42s. 6d.; Pale Seal, £53 to £53; Cod, £46 to £46, 10s.; Southern, £45 to £48. Turpentine is flat, at 32s. to 34s. for Spirits, and 38s. 3d. to 38s. 6d. per cwt. for rough.

TALLOW.—Very little is doing on speculation, and the demand is flat. F. Y. C., on the spot, 51s. 6d. to 51s. 9d.; for October to December, 53s. 6d. per cwt.; Town Tallow, 50s. with cash.

LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 15.

BANKRUPTS.

HENRY BEATLEY, High Street, Ely, ironmonger—**RICHARD WALKER**, Wisbeach, St. Peter's, Cambridgeshire, stationer—**ROBERT KELLAWAY MEADEN**, Walbrook, wine and spirit merchant—**JOHN HENRY MOORE**, Kingston-upon-Hull, joiner and builder—**THOMAS WILLIAMSON**, Truro, Cornwall, draper and tea dealer—**JOHN FENTON**, Liverpool, apothecary—**THOMAS PUNSHON**, Durham, builder—**HYAMS PIENBURG**, Newport, Monmouthshire, clothier and outfitter—**WILLIAM NEEDHAM** and **SAMUEL WHITE**, Friday Street, Cheapside, silk and velvet manufacturers—**BENJAMIN KENT**, Norfolk Street, Strand, hotel keeper—**WILLIAM DAVIS**, Birmingham, boot and shoe manufacturer—**JOHN BARTON**, GEORGE BARTON, and **JOHN PARKS**, Manchester, copper roller manufacturers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

ALEX. CAMERON, Glasgow, merchant—**JOHN STARK**, Glasgow, glass and perfumery manufacturer—**JAMES and CHARLES ALEXANDER**, Glasgow, tea merchants—**A. KNOX and Co.**, Glasgow, wine and spirit merchants—**JAMES HOOD**, Newmilns, Ayrshire, draper.

TUESDAY, JUNE 19.

BANKRUPTS.

FREDERICK TALLIS, Crane Court, Fleet Street, printer—**JOHN MAYHEW**, Leadenhall Street, mine share dealer—**THOMAS KITTIS**, Bolton, cotton spinner—**JAMES WILLIAM WOOLDRIDGE**, Southampton, tanner—**THOMAS SHEPHERD**, King's Square, Norfolk, hop merchant—**WILLIAM JONES**, Ewloe, Flintshire, licensed victualler—**SAMUEL and NOEL HOWARTH**, Radcliffe, dyers—**NEWYEAR LAWLAY DYSON**, Macclesfield, grocer—**CHARLES TROT LUDKINS**, Manchester, machine manufacturer—**CHARLES GEORGE GRAY**, Grantham, hosier—**SAMUEL and ROBERT WILLY ROSE**, Houlton, drapers.

BIRTHS.

On the 14th inst., at St. John's Parsonage, Woking, the wife of the Rev. Charles Marson, of a daughter.

On the 15th inst., at 19, Camden Square, the wife of Mr. Ayerst Hooker, solicitor, of a daughter.

On the 15th inst., at Ashfield, Waverley, near Liverpool, the wife of Thomas Hastings Irwin, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th inst., at Munich, in Bavaria, Anne, the eldest daughter of Thos. Croft, Esq., of Liverpool, and of Heysham Hall, near Lancaster, to Thomas Lechmere Marriott, Esq., of Bayswater, London.

On the 14th inst., at Ipswich, Captain Henry Jervis-White Jervis, third son of Sir Henry Meredyth Jervis-White Jervis, Bart., to Lucy, eldest daughter of John Chevallier Cobbold, Esq., M.P.

On the 17th inst., at Bromley Church, Middlesex, by the Rev. Frederick Young, James Whitehead, Esq., of Australia, to Emma Capern, youngest daughter of Samuel Capern, late of Tiverton, Devon.

DEATHS.

On the 18th inst., at the Elms, Polygon, Southampton, Alice, third daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir George Cathcart, who fell at Inkermann.

On the 16th inst., at Cambridge, in his 67th year, Colonel John Octavius Glover, formerly of the Royal Scots, elder son of the late Colonel Glover, of Bath.

On the 17th inst., in the 61st year of his age, the Rev. John James Blunt, B.A., Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.
THE FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now open at the gallery, 5, Pall Mall East, close to Trafalgar Square. Admittance 1s.; catalogue, 6d.
JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secy.

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| 6. Emerald. | 23. Pink. |
| 7. Citron—Deep Lemon. | 24. Paille—Straw. |
| 8. Violet. | 25. Croque—very Light Brown. |
| 9. Bosphore—Sea Green. | 26. Salmon. |
| 10. Rose. | 27. Ardoise—Slate. |
| 11. Napoleon—Bright Blue. | 28. Coffee. |
| 12. Maize. | 29. Ruisin d'Espagne—Dahlia. |
| 13. Corinthe—Light Green. | 30. Adelaide. |
| 14. Lilac. | 31. Mastie—Claret. |
| 15. Marron Clair—Light Brown. | 32. Olive. |
| 16. White. | 33. Marron Fonce—Dark Brown. |
| 17. Nature—Canary. | 34. Ruby. |

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Advertisements intended for insertion in the first Number should be sent not later than the 5th of July.

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